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Front Cover: Jeremy Meyer's photo of an alert American Avocet in Milwaukee County is this issue's cover photo. Our thanks to him for sharing this image taken in May!

WSO and the DDT Battle: the Untold Story

As I write this we are approaching the New Year, which is always a good time for reflection on the past. In this case, I have been reflecting on the rich history of our organization. One of the things that I have enjoyed the most during my terms as Vice President and President is learning more about WSO's many accomplishments throughout its 76-year history. Many of these have been summarized in the 25-year anniversary issues of the Passenger Pigeon. However, with 75 years of history it is inevitable that certain important events will fall through the cracks of our archives. It is one of these forgotten milestones that I wish to bring to light for this President's Statement.

In October I was contacted by Joel Pagel of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and asked to act as a WSO representative on a video clip celebrating the International Conference on Peregrine Falcons held at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, by Dr. Joe Hickey in 1965, i.e., Madison Conference. The video clip was to be shown at the annual conference of the Raptor Research Foundation in a session celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Madison Conference. In the email I received, Mr. Pagel wrote that the Madison Conference was extremely important to us all, as it marked one of the first international collaborations for an environmental cause. Remembered as an important conservation milestone, the Madison Conference showed us that organochlorine contaminants, i.e., DDT, have worldwide and specific impacts on animals, especially raptors.

What does any of this have to do with WSO? This was the question that entered my mind as I read Mr. Pagel's request but soon learned that WSO was one of only five sponsors of the Madison Conference, along with the University of Wisconsin-Madison, National Institute of Health, American Museum of Natural History and National Audubon Society. What a remarkable distinction for WSO to have been involved with this seminal event and, prior to this email, I didn't even know about it!

Given my unfamiliarity with the Madison Conference, I asked Dr. Stanley Temple, who held the UW-Madison faculty position formerly occupied by Dr. Hickey, for more information. Dr. Temple agreed to act on my behalf and record the video clip that described WSO's role in the conference. In the recording, Dr. Temple spoke of Dr. Hickey's strong ties to WSO throughout his academic career, which included a term as Vice President in 1948-49 and as a Records Committee member. He goes on to say that "WSO had been a steadfast supporter of Joe's controversial work on DDT, even when some in the University's powerful agricultural community had attacked him and tried their best to suppress his conclusions of DDT and wildlife."

After listening to Dr. Temple's tribute to the Madison Conference, I began my own investigative journey to uncover more information about WSO's involvement in the broader outcome—the banning of DDT. Dr. Temple had mentioned that

it was observant WSO members that first notified Dr. Hickey about the dead robins on their lawn after DDT spraying for Dutch elm disease. But who were these WSO members?

To learn more, I checked out a book from the library titled "Banning DDT: How Citizen Activists in Wisconsin Led The Way" by Bill Berry. In this book, Berry details the players and events leading up to the six-month long DDT hearing in Madison, which helped to pave the way for a federal ban of DDT.

WSO member Dixie Larkin is credited with being one of the first to notice implications of DDT spraying. In 1957 she brought the issue to the WSO annual convention in Green Lake and also wrote an article for the *Passenger Pigeon* titled "Committee of a Thousand," in which she summarized the formation of a fledgling citizen group to control the indiscriminate spraying of dangerous pesticides. This group, known as the Citizens Natural Resources Association, played a pivotal role in drawing public attention to the impacts of DDT.

Walter Scott, who served as the founding editor of our *Passenger Pigeon* journal and Vice President and President of the Society, was also involved with the anti-DDT movement from the beginning. Walter served as a bridge between the citizen activists and the Wisconsin Conservation Department (now WI DNR) and provided access to relevant research as well as advice on navigating the bureaucratic system.

Under the guidance of Dr. Hickey, WSO members Dan Berger and Charles Sindelar spent much of 1964 resurveying Peregrine Falcon aeries that had been surveyed originally by Dr. Hickey in the 1930's. After traveling more than 14,000 miles and visiting 133 known nesting sites, they discovered that not a single nest was active! These findings provided the impetus for the Madison Conference, which led to the extraordinary conclusion that DDT and its metabolites were compromising the reproductive capabilities of birds, especially raptors, and that the pesticides progressively concentrate in animals at the top of the food chain.

Other prominent WSO members that were mentioned frequently throughout Berry's book included Harold and Carla Kruse, Fred and Fran Hammerstrom and Owen Gromme, and I would not be surprised if there were many more that did not receive mention.

Also noteworthy, but not mentioned in Berry's book, were some of the early articles published in our very own *Passenger Pigeon* journal pertaining to the effects of DDT on birds. In 1946 Frank Kozlik discussed an empirical study undertaken by the U.S. Forest Service and other partners in the Nicolet National Forest in an article titled "The Effects of DDT on Birds." The author established control (unsprayed) and treatment (DDT application) plots, and then mapped breeding bird territories and monitored nests for one breeding season. Although he found no apparent adverse affect of DDT applications, he cautioned, "... repeated annual spraying of an area may so reduce the insect population that bird populations would be affected by the depleted food supply." Given that DDT was not introduced for public use until 1942, I have to believe that this was a pioneering article and possibly laid the groundwork for future research.

The 1957 and 1958 Winter issues of the *Passenger Pigeon* contained a series of articles examining the severe ornithological losses caused by DDT. Leading au-

thorities on DDT summarized their knowledge of the situation and made recommendations on how to minimize the negative impacts of DDT. It is a fascinating chronicle of the fight against DDT before it had really reached the public consciousness. Keep in mind that Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*, considered by many to be the preeminent publication on the hazards of pesticides, was not published until 1962.

Although the battle with pesticides wages on today, the chapter of DDT has largely closed. Bird species that were on the edge of extinction because of DDT are now recovering. Case in point, in 2015 there were a known total of 97 young Peregrine Falcons produced at 33 successful nest sites in Wisconsin. We must thank the Wisconsin activists for their role in this recovery. As Berry said, "What is clear about Wisconsin's DDT battles is that a handful of citizens did make a difference." And what I'll add—the untold story—is that many of them were members of WSO.

Kim Kreitingner

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Jim Stewart captured these Black Terns in what appears to be courtship behavior in Dodge County in May 2015.

From the Editors' Desk: Peer-review!

We are pleased to present the first “officially” peer-reviewed article to appear in *The Passenger Pigeon*, “Migratory Birds of the Apostle Islands and Bad River Corridor and Sloughs Connect Indigenous Nations for Global Conservation” by Jessica Conaway. It has been a collaborative effort, and we give special thanks to Peer-Review Editor Matt Hayes and Assistant Editor Amy Staffen for their parts in this time-intensive process.

To give due credit, we want to point out that peer-reviewed articles have appeared in the past, but they have been the result of authors informally seeking out feedback from others in the Wisconsin birding community. While that is laudable in and of itself, it unfortunately has not met the expectations of committees charged with decisions regarding advancement based on scientific publication. We hope that the rigorous, formal process we have instituted will change that. We also hope more authors seek out this process as a means of improving the strength and acceptance of their work.

In addition, we want to bring your attention to the revised guidelines for authors and artists, which will appear near the end of each issue beginning with this issue. If you plan to submit an article or artwork, please take the time to review these guidelines. That will help avoid delays in acceptance and publication.

Chuck Heikkinen and Delia Unson



Jeremy Meyer found this Great Horned Owl with a claw full of mostly eaten prey in Milwaukee County in early May 2015.

Dead Robins and Disappearing Peregrines: WSO and the DDT Story

Stanley A. Temple

*Department of Forest and Wildlife Ecology,
University of Wisconsin-Madison
and
Aldo Leopold Foundation*

Two recent events prompt me to reflect on the often-underappreciated role that the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology (WSO) and several of its members played in exposing DDT as a threat to birds and in banning the pesticide in Wisconsin. It's a story that needs to be retold and should inspire the organization and its current members to redouble their commitment to their stated mission of promoting the "conservation of Wisconsin's birds" in the face of often stiff opposition.

The first inspirational event was the 2014 publication of Bill Berry's richly documented book (*Banning DDT: How Citizen Activists in Wisconsin Led the Way*) about the role Wisconsin played in the banning of DDT (Berry 2014). At the heart of Berry's book, the 1968–69 Wisconsin DDT hearings were significant for several reasons. A Wisconsin citizens' group, the Citizens Natural Resources Association (CNRA), skillfully employed a little-used Wisconsin law to get a very public hearing on the environmental harm caused by DDT. It was the first time pesticides were given such a high-profile critical review by environmental scientists rather than self-serving promotion by the agricultural

community. Science and the legal system were used to protect the environment.

In Berry's well-researched historical account, WSO is mentioned directly just a handful of times, but references to WSO members and their roles in the DDT story are found throughout the book. Their names should be familiar to Wisconsin's birding community, but as the years have passed memory has faded of their connections to the bigger story of how Wisconsin led the way in banning DDT. Here, I hope to remind the current generation of the roles of a few of those individuals and how WSO as an organization contributed.

The second event was the 50th anniversary in 2015 of what has become known as the "Madison Peregrine Conference." Organized by University of Wisconsin-Madison Professor Joseph J. Hickey and cosponsored by WSO, it was a meeting of individuals from around the world who had been witnessing the global collapse of Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) populations. That 1965 conference and the resulting book (Hickey 1969) showed the DDT problem had become so ubiquitous

that it was threatening the peregrine throughout its cosmopolitan geographic range and having similar decimating effects on other raptors. At its 2015 annual meeting, the Raptor Research Foundation paid special tribute to Joe Hickey and his peregrine conference that had played such a pivotal role in the organization's origins and mission.

WSO MEMBERS WHO MADE A DIFFERENCE

WSO took an early interest in the threat that pesticides posed to birds in Wisconsin. The entire 1957 winter issue of *The Passenger Pigeon* was, for example, devoted to that topic, and additional copies of that issue of the journal were distributed to Wisconsin policy makers to highlight the problem. WSO continued to stay engaged as the threat DDT posed to birds gained wider recognition. Both the organization and several of its members made notable contributions to the eventual banning of DDT in Wisconsin in 1970. As Bill Berry's book documents, that was a turning point, the first state to ban DDT, which paved the way to a national ban in 1972.

The names of WSO members who contributed significantly to the effort are noteworthy, not only for their roles in the DDT story but also for their contributions to Wisconsin ornithology, to WSO as an organization and to environmental conservation. Among the more prominent (in alphabetical order) are:

Daniel W. Anderson—Dan was a University of Wisconsin graduate student studying under Joe Hickey in the 1960s. His research projects involved measuring the thickness of eggshells from

North American raptorial and fish-eating birds to show the correlation between thinning and the advent of widespread use of DDT. He also studied reproduction in Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*) and Double-crested Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) on Lake Michigan as it related to chemical contamination. Dan spent his career as a professor at the University of California-Davis and continued his investigations of pesticides and birds.

Frederick and Marguerite Baumgartner—Fred Baumgartner, with a Ph.D. in ornithology from Cornell University, was a professor of conservation at Wisconsin State University at Stevens Point from 1965 until his retirement in 1971. He was the president of Wisconsin's CNRA during the crucial years in which the CNRA played a key role in the 1968-69 Wisconsin DDT hearing. Marguerite Baumgartner, also with a Ph.D. from Cornell, wrote popular articles about environmental issues and followed in Fred's footsteps as president of the CNRA. They jointly received WSO's Silver Passenger Pigeon Award in 1975.

Daniel D. Berger—Dan Berger has since 1951 been a principal in operating the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station, the nation's longest operating raptor banding station. In that capacity Dan has published extensively about raptor biology, especially migrations through Wisconsin. A protégé of Fran Hamerstrom, Dan's interest in Peregrine Falcons and Ospreys has led him to field studies in Wisconsin and elsewhere. He received WSO's Bronze Passenger Pigeon Award in 1994.

Emily Earley—An enthusiastic birder and longtime WSO member, Emily had

a professional career as program coordinator and editor of technical publications in the UW-Madison's Institute for Environmental Studies. But, she was best known for her tireless support of environmental issues. She was an active participant in the CNRA and a leader of many organizations, especially The Nature Conservancy. For her many contributions Emily was inducted into the Wisconsin Conservation Hall of Fame (WCHF) in 2010.

Louise W. Erickson—A longtime WSO member, Louise was a member of the CNRA and one of the petitioners who sought an injunction against spraying Milwaukee trees with DDT that eventually led to the 1968 hearing on DDT.

Wallace B. Grange—One of Wisconsin's early wildlife conservation leaders, Wallace spent his career working in public wildlife conservation agencies, at the state level as the first superintendent of game with the Wisconsin Conservation Department and at the federal level with the US Biological Survey. He founded the Sandhill Game Farm on more than 9,000 drained and abandoned acres near Babcock. He was the first president of the CNRA that would play the key role in banning DDT in Wisconsin. He received WSO's Golden Passenger Pigeon Award for contributions to ornithology in 1950 and was inducted into the WCHF in 1993.

Owen Gromme and Roy Gromme—Owen spent most of his professional life as the curator of birds and mammals at the Milwaukee Public Museum. Gromme's reputation as a painter of wildlife enabled him to bring attention and action to important conservation issues. He was a founder of the CNRA. He re-

ceived WSO's Golden Passenger Pigeon Award for his contributions to ornithology in 1950 and was inducted into the WCHF in 1994. His son, Roy Gromme, later served as CNRA president in 1968 when the group was preparing for the 1968 hearings.

Frances Hamerstrom—Aldo Leopold's only female graduate student, Fran became one of Wisconsin's better-known wildlife conservationists. She, along with her husband Fred, were members of the CNRA who spent their careers studying prairie chickens and raptors in central Wisconsin. Fran authored a chapter on Northern Harriers (*Circus cyaneus*) in Joe Hickey's peregrine book. For their contributions to conservation, the Hamerstoms were jointly given WSO's Silver Passenger Pigeon Award in 1966 and the Golden Passenger Pigeon Award in 1972. They were inducted into the WCHF in 1996.

Martin Hanson—Although not a birder, Martin supported a wide variety of wildlife conservation programs in Wisconsin and used his political connections to advance causes that were important to him. Although it was DDT contamination of fish, rather than birds, that engaged Martin in the DDT battle, he made substantial contributions to the CNRA effort. For his diverse contributions to conservation he was inducted into the WCHF in 2009.

Lawrence Barrie Hunt—Barrie Hunt was a graduate student of Joe Hickey at the University of Wisconsin where his research focused on songbirds and the use of insecticides in suburban landscapes. His 1960s research papers documented the relationship between robin mortality and spraying of elm

trees with DDT in communities around Wisconsin. He spent his career as a professor at Eastern Illinois University where he continued to do research on environmental contaminants.

Harold and Carla Kruse—Longtime, active WSO members, this dynamic couple played important roles in many Wisconsin conservation initiatives, including the CNRA and the banning of DDT. They served as editors of the CNRA newsletter, Harold was CNRA president, they organized early efforts to block the use of pesticides on roadsides, and as farmers they faced the challenge of opposing the overwhelmingly popular view of DDT by the agricultural community. They led the creation of WSO's Honey Creek Nature Preserve and other projects in the Baraboo Hills. They jointly received WSO's Silver Passenger Pigeon Award in 1964 and Green Passenger Pigeon Award in 2010.

F. L. "Dixie" Larkin—A longtime birder, active WSO member and founding member of the CNRA, Dixie was passionate about her concern for the impact DDT was having on birds. She became a well-known environmental activist, organizing a "committee of a thousand" in the mid-1950s to protest DDT spraying of elms. She later led the effort to have the "Hunt Hill" property southeast of Spooner protected as an Audubon Camp.

Howard and Nancy Mead—Another dynamic husband-wife team, Howard and Nancy have contributed to many conservation initiatives in Wisconsin, especially through their magazine, *Wisconsin Trails*. They became Madison community activists in the battle to ban

DDT after their daughter was doused with DDT during an aerial spraying for Dutch elm disease control. They provided compelling testimony at the 1967 Madison City Council debate on the use of DDT in the city.

Frederick L. Ott—Fred Ott's involvement in bird conservation spanned the decades. A founder of the CNRA, he made key contributions to the effort to ban DDT by initiating the request to the Wisconsin DNR for a ruling on whether DDT was a water pollutant. That led to the DDT hearings, which Fred helped make possible by his fundraising campaign that allowed the group to engage the Environmental Defense Fund and bring experts to Wisconsin to testify. After the DDT era his concern for the Peregrine Falcon led him to be a key supporter of the Wisconsin Peregrine Society, which aided the recovery of the species in the state.

Mary "Lorrie" Otto—Although her fame as a conservation activist spanned the landscape from gardening with wildflowers (founding "Wild Ones") to protecting birds, Lorrie was a key figure in the CNRA's effort to ban DDT. Alarmed by the deaths of birds following DDT spraying, she secured the commitment of key scientists, like Charles Wurster and Joe Hickey, to enter the arena with scientific data to back up citizen concerns, a crucial aspect of building the case against DDT. She epitomized the citizen activists whose enthusiasm and dedication produced a major environmental victory. She was inducted into the WCHF in 1999.

Sergej Postupalsky—Having spent much of his time in the field studying Ospreys (*Pandion haliaetus*) and Bald Eagles

(*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) in the upper Midwest, Sergej's data on the status of these two raptors were an important contribution to putting the nails in the coffin of DDT. His contributions to Joe Hickey's Madison peregrine conference added an important midwestern perspective to the scope of the impact DDT had on raptors.

Walter Scott—Walter was a founder of WSO and lifelong contributor to the organization in many capacities. He received both a Silver Passenger Pigeon Award in 1964 and a Certificate of Achievement in 1982. He and his wife Trudi were also founding members of the CNRA. He had a 40-year career with the Wisconsin Conservation Department (later the Department of Natural Resources) and in that capacity he was a crucial link between the state agency and the CNRA, handling that delicate position with remarkable success. Walter was inducted into the WCHF in 1995.

Charles R. Sindelar—Chuck Sindelar is another Hamerstrom protégé who, like Dan Berger, has had a long list of accomplishments in raptor biology as a citizen scientist. Along with Berger, he was chosen by Joe Hickey in 1964 to revisit historical peregrine eyries to verify reports that the eastern population had collapsed. Their discovery of no active eyries was a shocking revelation at Joe Hickey's peregrine conference. But, Chuck's major contributions would be his decades long work surveying Wisconsin's Bald Eagle population as it recovered from a low point when he began his work in the 1960s. He received WSO's Bronze Passenger Pigeon Award in 1996.

James H. Zimmerman—"Jim Zim" was one of Wisconsin's outstanding all-around naturalists and the longtime naturalist at the UW Arboretum. A lifelong member of WSO and active participant in other Wisconsin conservation groups, his contribution to the DDT story involved publically changing his mind on the use of DDT when presented with the evidence of its harm to wildlife. His advocacy led to Madison City Council's controversial 1967 decision to curtail spraying street trees with DDT. Jim was inducted into the WCHF in 2003.

JOE HICKEY AND THE 1965 PEREGRINE CONFERENCE

Joe Hickey's name, perhaps more than any other scientist, is associated with the story of DDT and wildlife in Wisconsin. He earned his masters degree in 1942 at the University of Wisconsin under Aldo Leopold. By that time, Joe was already an established figure in ornithology. Growing up in the Bronx, Joe's boyhood birding companions were future ornithological giants such as Roger Tory Peterson—"The Bronx Boys" as they were known among New York's birding leaders of the day. Joe's interest in ornithology persisted, and he eventually decided to pursue a graduate degree. Aldo Leopold's new department offered just the type of degree Joe wanted, one that used science in support of conservation.

Joe had always been fascinated with Peregrine Falcons, and even while he was a student with Leopold he published an important early paper on eastern peregrine populations and began assembling an atlas of all the known historical eyries where the birds nested (Hickey 1942). His masters thesis, pub-

lished as *A Guide to Bird Watching*, emphasizing the potential importance of average citizens observing nature, interpreting those observations and using the results to promote conservation. Joe's book (Hickey 1943) explained how birders could not only enjoy watching birds but also keep records and contribute to science and conservation. Eventually, that was exactly how the connection between DDT and bird populations was revealed and became a cause célèbre within the emergent environmental movement.

After Joe earned his Ph.D. at the University of Michigan showing how bird-banding data could be used to understand bird population dynamics, Leopold recruited him to return to the University of Wisconsin and become the second professor in what had been up to that point a one-faculty-member department. Shortly after Joe's arrival on campus, Aldo died unexpectedly, and Joe was suddenly left as the sole professor in Leopold's department with very big shoes to fill. For the next 28 years he filled those very big shoes admirably before passing the baton to me to carry on their legacy. As a University of Wisconsin professor, Joe became both a respected wildlife scientist and a role model for how to engage the bird-watching public in serious research. Throughout his academic career he maintained close ties with the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, earning WSO's highest honor, the Golden Passenger Pigeon Award, in 1966.

It was observant WSO members who sought Joe's advice on the dead robins in neighborhoods where elm trees had been sprayed with DDT in the 1950s. Those initial inquiries prompted Joe's pioneering studies of DDT and wildlife that eventually came full circle and

brought him back to concern for the peregrine and its status. His interest in Peregrine Falcons was rekindled when populations around the world began collapsing with no clear explanation. As one of the few birds with a worldwide distribution, the Peregrine Falcon signaled that the threat wasn't just a local phenomenon but must be something happening at a global scale.

When Joe wanted to document the extent of the peregrine's decline in the eastern US and Canada by revisiting the historical eyries he had previously documented in his peregrine atlas, he didn't enlist professional biologists to do the survey. Instead, he picked two young WSO members, Dan Berger and Chuck Sindelar, who had earned their stripes as raptor field workers (better known as "gaboons") under the tutelage of another Leopold masters student, Fran Hamerstrom. The survey crew returned with the shocking news that not a single active eyrie could be confirmed in 1964.

WSO had been a steadfast supporter of Joe's sometimes-controversial work on DDT for years. So, when Joe began organizing his 1965 international conference on the peregrine's global decline, it was not surprising that he sought sponsorship from the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, along with the National Audubon Society, the National Institutes of Health and the American Museum of Natural History. Joe assembled raptor enthusiasts from around the world to come to Madison to present their information on the Peregrine Falcon's status. Many of the participants were the very types of individuals that Hickey had foreseen as today's modern citizen scientists: keen, skillful, non-professional field observers

who keep and share information about nature and advocate for conservation.

Joe carefully edited their reports into his 1969 book, *Peregrine Falcon Populations: Their Biology and Decline*, which is now considered a classic. It catalyzed what has become an active group of citizen scientists and conservationists comprised of raptor enthusiasts of various backgrounds. The Raptor Research Foundation was formed in 1966 as a direct outcome of the 1965 conference. It has since become a hub for efforts to restore the Peregrine Falcon and other raptors in the post-DDT era and an ongoing force in accumulating and disseminating scientific information about hawks, eagles, falcons and owls.

Joe Hickey's 1965 conference had several significant outcomes:

It helped reveal the cause of worldwide declines in raptor populations by looking at an environmental problem from a global perspective.

It launched a modern raptor conservation movement populated mainly by dedicated citizen scientists under the banner of the Raptor Research Foundation.

It catalyzed efforts to recover Peregrine Falcons and other threatened raptors that eventually resulted in their being removed from endangered species lists.

It gave Joe a strong position from which to help lead the effort toward banning DDT, in Wisconsin in 1970 and later throughout the US.

Peregrine Falcons have now recovered, and their removal from the federal endangered species list is a conser-

vation success story that ultimately took root at Joe's 1965 conference. The proceedings of the Madison peregrine conference were published as *Peregrine Falcon Populations: Their Biology and Decline* (Hickey 1969). The proceedings of a 1985 follow-on peregrine conference were published with the word-play title, *Peregrine Falcon Populations: Their Management and Recovery* (Cade et al. 1988).

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Stanley A. Temple is the Beers-Bascom Professor Emeritus in Conservation in the Department of Forest and Wildlife Ecology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. For 32 years he held the academic position first occupied by Aldo Leopold and then by Joseph Hickey. He is currently a Senior Fellow with the Aldo Leopold Foundation. His conservation work has been honored by the Society for Conservation Biology, The Wildlife Society and the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology. He is a Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, Explorers Club, Wildlife Conservation Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science and Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. He has been Editor of The Passenger Pigeon, President of the Society for Conservation Biology and Chairman of the Board of The Nature Conservancy in Wisconsin.



David Franzen's late May 2015 capture of this Pine Siskin in Vilas County shows off the detail of the feathering on its back and face.

The 2014 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts

Robert Domagalski and Kyle Lindemer

The month of November was abnormally cold and snowy. By the end of the month the ground was white with snow, with most lakes frozen. Just the opposite of November, December was abnormally warm. Rivers that had frozen began to thaw and the land became free of snow. By the start of the CBCs the greatest hindrance to finding birds was persistent rain and fog. The early onset of snow and ice in November likely caused many water related species to depart before the counts. The fog along Lake Michigan likely lessened the number of diving ducks and other Great Lake birds to be noticed. The lack of snow during the counts caused few open field species to be found, while the common woodland residents remained widely spread and elusive. In the last week of the count, temperatures suddenly turned cold with the remainder of the winter remaining relatively light on snow and low in temperatures. On the whole it was a weak count with few rarities or record high numbers to be noted.

There were 144 count day species plus 4 count week species. The count week species were Blue-winged Teal (at Ephraim), Gray Catbird (at Madison), Pine Warbler (at Oshkosh), and Vesper Sparrow (at Richland Center). The 144 count day species is the lowest total since 142 in 2010. One must go back to

1996 with 138 species to find another year with less than 144. The highlight of the count was a Common Eider at Superior. It was a new species for the CBCs and the first winter record for Wisconsin. It seems this bird remained for much of the winter season. With the addition of the Common Eider there are now 237 species found on CBC count days plus 3 count week species. The count week species are Sanderling, Yellow-throated Warbler, and Hooded Oriole. A second highlight was a record number of Snowy Owls. This makes four successive counts with high Snowy Owl numbers, which is a first for Wisconsin. Other birds of interest were Greater White-fronted Goose, Ross's Goose, Harlequin Duck, Red-throated Loon, and Townsend's Solitaire. The list of notable misses is longer and includes Gray Partridge, Spruce Grouse, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Varied Thrush, Savannah Sparrow, and Brewer's Blackbird.

LOCATION AND DETAILS OF THE COUNTS

The details of weather and participation for each count are shown in Table 1. There were 110 counts in 2014, which is a match with 110 in 2013. The only year with more counts was 2012 with 112. Wisconsin continues to keep

Table 1. Details of the 2014–2015 Christmas Bird Counts by Count Circle

Name of Count	Date	Sky	Snow Inches	Wind Dir.	Wind Mph	Temp. °F		Observers		Parties	Party Hours	Owling Hours
						Low	High	Feeder	Field			
Amherst (45)	12/20	Cloudy	?	?	?	25	30	?	18	?	40.25	?
Antigo (24)	12/20	Cloudy	?	?	?	20	25	?	5	?	24.00	?
Appleton (56)	12/14	Fog	?	?	?	37	39	?	36	?	93.00	?
Armstrong Creek (21)	12/15	Fog	?	?	?	39	41	?	5	?	25.25	?
Arpin (46)	1/4	Partly Cloudy	?	?	?	-10	10	?	4	?	15.25	?
Ashland (4)	12/20	Cloudy	?	?	?	27	34	?	13	?	33.75	?
Baraboo (92)	12/30	Clear	?	?	?	-3	16	?	28	?	82.25	?
Bayfield (3)	12/22	Cloudy	?	?	?	34	35	?	9	?	30.00	?
Beloit (99)	12/14	Fog	?	?	?	41	48	?	19	?	34.00	?
Black River Falls (41)	12/14	Fog	?	?	?	40	46	?	3	?	15.75	?
Blanchardville (102)	12/14	Fog	?	?	?	38	45	?	9	?	38.00	?
Bridgeport (108)	12/19	Clear	?	?	?	26	29	?	8	?	42.75	?
Brodhead (100)	12/16	Cloudy	?	?	?	35	43	?	8	?	36.50	?
Brussels (62)	12/14	Fog	?	?	?	37	43	?	15	?	45.25	?
Burlington (85)	12/15	Fog	?	?	?	43	43	?	6	?	38.75	?
Cable (8)	12/20	Partly Cloudy	?	?	?	5	25	?	7	?	8.00	?
Caroline (26)	1/1	Cloudy	?	?	?	14	20	?	3	?	22.00	?
Cassville (109)	1/5	Partly Cloudy	?	?	?	-8	7	?	7	?	28.00	?
Cedar Grove (67)	12/14	Fog	?	?	?	45	53	?	11	?	34.75	?
Chippewa Falls (34)	12/22	Cloudy	?	?	?	34	38	?	22	?	54.25	?
Clam Lake (7)	12/26	Cloudy	?	?	?	27	30	?	6	?	33.00	?
Clyde (103)	12/29	Partly Cloudy	?	?	?	18	26	?	13	?	52.00	?
Collins (76)	12/22	Cloudy	?	?	?	32	34	?	5	?	20.00	?
Cookville (98)	1/1	Partly Cloudy	?	?	?	5	23	?	7	?	39.25	?
Dundee (80)	12/21	Cloudy	?	?	?	29	35	?	12	?	45.25	?
Durand (33)	12/27	Cloudy-Snow	?	?	?	24	28	?	13	?	41.75	?
Ellsworth (30)	1/2	Clear	?	?	?	-4	21	?	17	?	22.25	?
Ephraim (60)	12/14	Fog	?	?	?	32	46	?	23	?	22.75	?
Fennimore (104)	1/3	Cloudy	?	?	?	19	30	?	13	?	26.50	?

Fifield (6)	12/14	Fog	?	?	?	38	42	?	8	?	28.50	?
Florence (20)	12/18	Clear	?	?	?	20	27	?	2	?	16.00	?
Fond du Lac (78)	12/20	Partly Cloudy	?	?	?	20	35	?	10	?	29.75	?
Fort Atkinson (97)	12/20	Cloudy	?	?	?	27	33	?	18	?	29.50	?
Fremont (52)	12/20	Cloudy	?	?	?	20	30	?	14	?	29.00	?
Friendship (48)	1/3	Cloudy	?	?	?	25	32	?	12	?	30.00	?
Gilman (36)	1/1	Partly Cloudy	?	?	?	9	25	?	10	?	37.75	?
Grantsburg (11)	12/20	Cloudy	?	?	?	27	32	?	12	?	32.50	?
Green Bay (74)	12/20	Cloudy	?	?	?	18	30	?	14	?	79.00	?
Green Lake (50)	12/31	Clear	?	?	?	0	16	?	16	?	32.75	?
Gurney (5)	12/28	Cloudy	?	?	?	9	18	?	13	?	24.75	?
Hales Corners (70)	12/20	Cloudy	?	?	?	27	32	?	27	?	33.50	?
Hartford (81)	12/28	Clear	?	?	?	19	30	?	20	?	74.00	?
Hayward (9)	12/20	Partly Cloudy	?	?	?	5	25	?	4	?	9.00	?
Herbster (2)	12/29	Cloudy	?	?	?	6	8	?	10	?	23.50	?
Holcombe (35)	12/15	Fog	?	?	?	36	45	?	14	?	36.00	?
Horicon (89)	12/15	Fog	?	?	?	43	46	?	6	?	38.00	?
Hudson (14)	1/1	Cloudy	?	?	?	28	31	?	9	?	18.25	?
Hustisford (90)	12/21	Fog	?	?	?	31	34	?	4	?	13.00	?
Kenosha (72)	12/20	Cloudy	?	?	?	27	32	?	11	?	19.00	?
Kewaunee (63)	12/27	Fog	?	?	?	35	41	?	6	?	41.00	?
Kickapoo Valley (106)	12/14	Fog	?	?	?	42	43	?	14	?	31.00	?
La Crosse (43)	12/20	Fog	?	?	?	28	37	?	49	?	142.00	?
La Farge (107)	12/27	Cloudy	?	?	?	26	32	?	17	?	28.50	?
Lake Geneva (86)	12/20	Cloudy	?	?	?	21	30	?	11	?	62.00	?
Lakewood (22)	12/14	Fog	?	?	?	36	40	?	5	?	22.50	?
Luck (12)	12/14	Fog-Lt.Rain	?	?	?	43	45	?	19	?	36.00	?
Madison (95)	12/20	Cloudy-Lt. Rain	?	?	?	26	31	?	116	?	262.25	?
Manitowish Waters (15)	12/14	Fog	?	?	?	38	39	?	12	?	25.00	?
Manitowoc (65)	12/19	Cloudy	?	?	?	22	30	?	14	?	42.50	?
Medford (37)	12/27	Cloudy	?	?	?	25	33	?	14	?	42.75	?
Menchalville (75)	12/30	Clear	?	?	?	4	12	?	8	?	26.25	?
Milwaukee (69)	12/20	Cloudy	?	?	?	25	31	?	81	?	97.00	?
Minocqua (16)	1220	Cloudy	?	?	?	24	28	?	6	?	29.75	?

(Continued)

Table 1. (Continued)

Name of Count	Date	Sky	Snow Inches	Wind Dir.	Wind Mph	Temp. °F		Observers		Parties	Party Hours	Owling Hours
						Low	High	Feeder	Field			
Monroe (101)	12/20	Cloudy	?	?	?	27	28	?	4	?	24.25	?
Montello (49)	12/19	Cloudy	?	?	?	22	28	?	18	?	56.00	?
Mount Horeb (94)	12/28	Partly Cloudy	?	?	?	18	25	?	54	?	120.25	?
Nelson (32)	1/3	Cloudy	?	?	?	28	34	?	27	?	55.00	?
New Franken (73)	12/14	Fog	?	?	?	30	46	?	36	?	57.50	?
New Richmond (13)	12/20	Cloudy	?	?	?	28	31	?	12	?	21.75	?
ANewburg (68)	12/20	Cloudy	?	?	?	27	32	?	71	?	165.75	?
Norske (54)	12/31	Partly Cloudy	?	?	?	-3	15	?	4	?	32.00	?
Oconomowoc (82)	12/29	Partly Cloudy	?	?	?	10	29	?	11	?	61.00	?
Oshkosh (57)	12/14	Fog	?	?	?	39	44	?	11	?	41.00	?
Owen (38)	1/3	Cloudy	?	?	?	15	27	?	9	?	44.50	?
Palmyra (84)	12/27	Cloudy	?	?	?	33	45	?	25	?	82.50	?
Pardeeville (87)	12/17	Cloudy	?	?	?	20	27	?	20	?	62.25	?
Pensaukee (29)	12/20	Cloudy	?	?	?	26	30	?	2	?	16.00	?
Peshtigo (28)	12/20	Cloudy	?	?	?	14	20	?	15	?	9.00	?
Phelps (17)	12/20	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	?	?	?	16	29	?	5	?	23.25	?
Platteville (110)	12/14	Fog	?	?	?	41	46	?	5	?	29.75	?
Plymouth (79)	12/20	Partly Cloudy	?	?	?	25	31	?	7	?	35.75	?
Poynette (91)	12/27	Cloudy	?	?	?	31	42	?	28	?	63.75	?
Racine (71)	12/14	Cloudy	?	?	?	44	50	?	19	?	62.25	?
Randolph (88)	12/17	Cloudy	?	?	?	21	28	?	7	?	35.25	?
Rhineland (19)	12/14	Fog	?	?	?	38	41	?	4	?	14.75	?
Rice Lake (10)	1/4	Clear	?	?	?	-6	1	?	11	?	26.50	?
Richland Center (105)	12/20	Cloudy	?	?	?	30	35	?	34	?	89.00	?
Rosendale (58)	12/27	Cloudy-Lt. Rain	?	?	?	30	44	?	6	?	25.00	?
Sauk City (93)	12/27	Cloudy	?	?	?	24	46	?	30	?	103.00	?
Shawano (27)	12/20	Clear	?	?	?	14	26	?	7	?	21.00	?
Sheboygan (66)	12/27	Cloudy	?	?	?	35	42	?	16	?	24.00	?
Shiocton (55)	12/19	Clear	?	?	?	16	31	?	16	?	42.25	?

Spencer (39)	12/14	Fog	?	?	?	39	44	?	11	?	46.25	?	
Spring Valley (31)	12/27	Cloudy	?	?	?	20	24	?	12	?	18.25	?	
Stevens Point (44)	12/14	Fog	?	?	?	37	41	?	32	?	55.00	?	
Stockbridge (77)	1/3	Cloudy-Lt. Snow	?	?	?	19	29	?	13	?	36.50	?	
Sturgeon Bay (61)	12/20	Cloudy	?	?	?	24	39	?	20	?	68.50	?	
Summit Lake (23)	12/27	Cloudy	?	?	?	10	30	?	11	?	22.25	?	
Superior (1)	12/14	Fog	?	?	?	35	42	?	14	?	20.00	?	
Three Lakes (18)	12/19	Cloudy	?	?	?	0	18	?	3	?	21.50	?	
Trempealeau (42)	12/14	Fog	?	?	?	43	46	?	22	?	46.50	?	
Two Rivers (64)	12/27	Fog	?	?	?	35	40	?	12	?	37.25	?	
Washington Island (59)	12/14	Fog	?	?	?	37	41	?	7	?	20.00	?	
Waterloo (96)	12/14	Fog	?	?	?	42	45	?	22	?	71.25	?	
Waukesha (83)	12/20	Partly Cloudy	?	?	?	24	31	?	32	?	65.25	?	
Waupaca (53)	12/29	Cloudy	?	?	?	7	19	?	7	?	56.00	?	
Wausau (25)	12/20	Cloudy	?	?	?	23	30	?	9	?	51.25	?	
Wautoma (51)	12/28	Clear	?	?	?	22	28	?	6	?	28.00	?	
Willard (40)	12/21	Cloudy-Lt.Snow	?	?	?	29	35	?	10	?	42.00	?	
Wisconsin Rapids (47)	12/20	Cloudy	?	?	?	25	30	?	14	?	36.25	?	
TOTAL									?	1,722	?	4,752.00	?

Bold lettering within a count indicates the highest totals for the state

its core of counts, with 109 of the 110 being circles reported in the past. Counts from last year not reporting this year were Columbus, Meadow Valley, and Retreat. These were replaced by the return of Cable and Hustisford plus the addition of a new count, Summit Lake. Summit Lake is located in north-eastern Barren County. It is centered in a vast area of under birded space in northwestern Wisconsin and is a most welcomed addition. As in the recent past, all Wisconsin CBCs were sent to the National Audubon. Also, as in the recent past, Wisconsin was likely the best covered state or province in North America. One of us (Domagalski) being the compiler of a number of counts himself, we realize the time and effort compilers contribute. We thank you for your years of dedication.

Because the Audubon archives do not show the number of feeder watchers, the number of field parties, or the number of owling hours for each count, We are not able to compile that information and then make comparisons to past years. Two pieces of information We are able to access are the number of field birders and the number of field party hours. In 2014 there were 1,722 field birders. This is a match for the record high of 1,722 in 2012. Nearest to this were 1,674 birders in 2013. Starting with 2009, Wisconsin has had better than 1,500 field birders every count year. Previous to 2009, there was but one year with 1,500 or more birders. That year was 2002 with 1,502. Again, thanks for your record setting participation! In 2014 there were 4,752 hours of field birding. This is record high, the old high being 4,729.5 in 2012. Starting with 2001, there have been better than 4,000 field hours every year. Previous to 2001, the

record had been 6,654 in 1997. As is customary, Madison let the state with 92 count day species. Nearest to this were Milwaukee and Racine with 70 each.

The location of each count circle is shown in Figure 1. Count names can be matched with count numbers by looking at the alphabetical listing of counts in the first column of Table 1. Data from counts that include areas in other states show only the species and participation for the Wisconsin portion. For details on count compilers and count centers, visit the Appendix.

SUMMARY OF SPECIES

Results from the 2014 counts are reported in Tables 2–10. Tables 2–9 show the more common species, while Table 10 shows the less common species (species seen on 14 or fewer counts). The common species have their counts divided into eight regions, each region having its own table. Table 9 includes the statewide number of individuals found for each common species and compares that total with the average total (adjusted for party hours) over the past 10 years.

Geese and Swans—While the most abundant species within this grouping, the Canada Goose, was 20% below its 10-year average, other members fared well. The Greater White-fronted Goose was found at Brodhead (five birds) and at Madison (one bird). These are the first reports of White-fronted since 2011. The only other year with two circles was 2002 with reports from Baraboo and Green Bay. The five found at Brodhead match the record high of five at Randolph in 2004. Ross's Geese were found at Fond du Lac, Racine, and Sturgeon Bay. The only other count years with Ross's Geese are 2001, 2002,

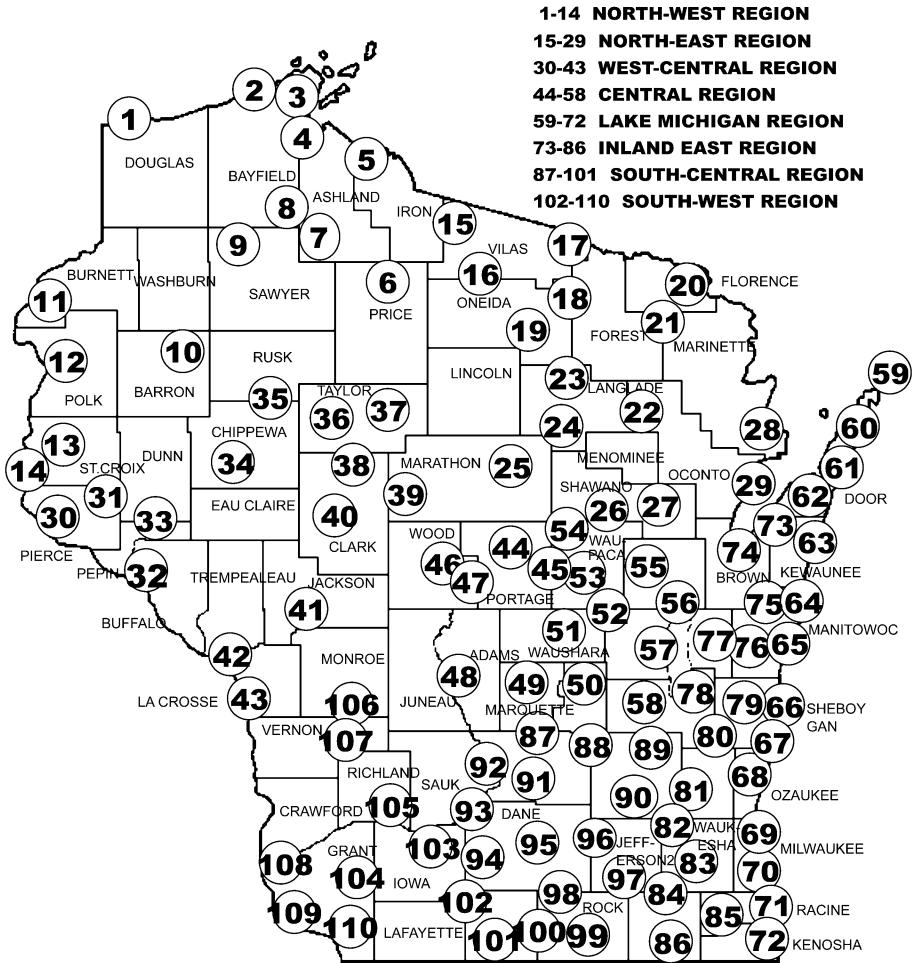


Figure 1. Wisconsin Christmas Bird Count (CBC) map showing 2014 count circles and Wisconsin Regions.

2006, and 2013. The three counts with Ross's is record high, the old high was two in 2001. The Mute Swan (34 over seven counts) had its lowest total of individual since 33 in 2008. Beyond that, one must go back to 1995 (with 26 birds) to find a lower total. The Trumpeter Swan (650 over 13 counts) was record high in individuals. The old high was 508 in 2013. The 556 individuals reported from Hudson is not only

record high for a single circle but is higher than the previous statewide high. This re-introduced species was first reported for the CBCs in 1990, with six birds at Grantsburg. They have been found every year since. Perhaps due to the cold November, Tundra Swans (21 over seven counts) had their worst showing since 2008.

Ducks—Nearly every duck species had totals below 10-year averages. The

Table 2. Number of each species in North-west Region found on 15 or more counts.

Species	Superior 1	Herbster 2	Bay- field 3	Ash- land 4	Gurney 5	Fifield 6	Clam Lake 7	Cable 8	Hay- ward 9	Rice Lake 10	Grants burg 11	Luck 12	New Rich- mond 13	Hudson 14	Region Totals
Canada Goose	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	3	346	27	49	1959	1852	4244
American Black Duck	0	0	0	C	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	7
Mallard	105	0	16	16	0	0	2	0	1	207	17	15	210	350	939
Bufflehead	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Common Goldeneye	34	0	12	22	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	36	8	22	134
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Merganser	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	11	437	461
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ring-necked Pheasant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	4	0	1	15
Ruffed Grouse	3	11	7	3	14	39	3	5	7	3	5	5	0	0	105
Wild Turkey	CW	11	19	0	29	50	0	10	28	35	19	5	0	21	227
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bald Eagle	8	8	2	0	10	2	0	1	3	11	22	15	21	19	122
Northern Harrier	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooper's Hawk	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Red-tailed Hawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	9	9	2	30
Rough-legged Hawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Ring-billed Gull	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Herring Gull	487	548	191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1226
Rock Pigeon	58	6	12	152	0	68	0	0	0	134	173	92	326	156	1177
Mourning Dove	0	15	61	17	22	56	16	0	13	18	7	3	4	20	252
Eastern Screech-owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Horned Owl	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Snowy Owl	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Barred Owl	0	0	C	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	3	1	0	0	1	1	3	4	15	11	18	9	9	76
Downy Woodpecker	3	34	20	23	21	59	5	12	11	30	18	26	20	18	300
Hairy Woodpecker	4	14	9	7	14	47	9	11	8	11	22	18	6	11	191

Northern Flicker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pileated Woodpecker	1	5	11	4	1	13	6	1	4	7	5	8	3	5
American Kestrel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Shrike	0	0	1	3	0	C	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1
Blue Jay	5	248	203	90	142	52	60	59	40	56	128	125	104	649
American Crow	39	135	129	294	148	162	36	8	17	327	306	209	339	1
Common Raven	2	23	15	15	162	43	42	0	8	5	31	6	0	0
Horned Lark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Black-capped Chickadee	26	95	168	135	131	479	203	34	40	179	194	207	109	157
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Red-breasted Nuthatch	7	24	13	26	7	83	45	7	10	0	2	2	0	0
White-breasted Nuthatch	4	9	10	9	11	49	4	4	10	19	52	66	13	41
Brown Creeper	0	1	0	3	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	2	0	1	0	6	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
American Robin	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	76	85
European Starling	11	57	395	308	66	63	0	0	10	480	364	928	244	68
Cedar Waxwing	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	65	24
Lapland Longspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snow Bunting	0	6	1	0	15	3	0	0	14	213	30	22	19	0
American Tree Sparrow	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	0	0	21	3	29	23	31
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-throated Sparrow	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dark-eyed Junco	1	3	51	58	1	6	5	1	23	18	7	69	144	88
Northern Cardinal	5	1	1	5	0	6	1	0	6	6	2	19	0	28
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Grackle	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Finch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	5	11	31
Purple Finch	15	111	180	151	50	213	18	59	21	7	25	3	13	3
Common Redpoll	91	52	2	443	263	102	831	42	47	167	926	94	150	4
Pine Siskin	10	352	385	673	184	333	513	77	62	9	26	109	1	2
American Goldfinch	6	56	293	153	68	191	20	33	79	72	103	36	9	47
House Sparrow	1	0	1	26	20	0	0	0	12	77	34	132	19	98
Total Species	28	31	31	39	24	28	34	17	27	33	35	41	33	38

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count.

Bold lettering within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 3. Number of each species in North-east Region found on 15 or more counts.

Species	Manito- wash Waters 15	Minoc- qua 16	Phelps 17	Three Lakes 18	Rhine- lander 19	Flor- ance 20	Arm- strong Creek 21	Lake- wood 22	Summit Lake 23	Antigo 24	Wausau 25	Caro- line 26	Sha- wano 27	Pesh- tigo 28	Pen- saukee 29	Region Totals
Canada Goose	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	575	16	10	603
American Black Duck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	16	0	0	30
Mallard	0	4	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	2	298	53	927	18	4	1323
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Common Goldeneye	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	359	374
Hooded Merganser	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Common Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	161	166
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ring-necked Pheasant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	10	12
Ruffed Grouse	29	5	9	0	11	20	8	14	1	2	2	0	0	0	4	105
Wild Turkey	3	50	10	6	62	99	64	49	20	108	68	45	230	158	116	1088
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bald Eagle	5	9	5	0	3	6	0	2	2	2	3	10	17	8	6	78
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Cooper's Hawk	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	3	12
Red-tailed Hawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	8	10	22	9	60
Rough-legged Hawk	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	12	9	24	4	52
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
Rock Pigeon	0	10	5	37	6	80	31	19	64	208	217	154	548	961	421	2761
Mourning Dove	19	44	4	18	128	88	47	49	4	59	171	24	370	343	245	1613
Eastern Screech-owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Great Horned Owl	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
Snowy Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	CW	0	1	9
Barred Owl	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	7	1	0	4	4	3	16	1	7	15	2	32	19	4	116
Downy Woodpecker	29	17	20	12	38	36	32	36	5	14	33	7	66	40	15	400
Hairy Woodpecker	19	20	12	8	34	37	9	20	4	9	21	4	42	23	9	271
Northern Flicker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3

Pileated Woodpecker	9	23	5	3	21	7	3	4	0	3	5	1	14	8	4	110
American Kestrel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	1	3	3	4	1	12
Northern Shrike	0	1	1	0	CW	0	1	1	0	3	2	1	2	3	0	15
Blue Jay	67	81	59	17	86	175	50	111	8	25	61	17	164	169	29	1119
American Crow	55	172	70	39	75	60	117	113	53	172	345	123	315	442	66	2217
Common Raven	23	20	16	6	12	44	41	20	10	1	3	12	8	10	4	230
Horned Lark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Black-capped Chickadee	212	379	163	85	518	339	396	399	188	106	366	37	207	286	55	3736
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Red-breasted Nuthatch	80	93	59	57	66	32	104	76	15	6	34	0	11	5	0	638
White-breasted Nuthatch	33	58	20	13	75	24	29	53	17	19	46	0	95	26	15	523
Brown Creeper	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	10	1	2	26
Golden-crowned Kinglet	8	12	0	12	13	0	10	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	64
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Robin	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0	1	0	2
European Starling	0	6	5	5	8	77	21	188	59	167	506	0	1366	1604	274	4286
Cedar Waxwing	0	0	0	20	35	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	61	0	0	144
Lapland Longspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snow Bunting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	30	0	0	2	60	2	121
American Tree Sparrow	3	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	2	2	1	23	64	42	64	210
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-throated Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dark-eyed Junco	3	2	0	0	24	2	2	26	8	18	99	78	272	204	32	770
Northern Cardinal	0	3	0	0	17	11	0	7	0	7	36	6	104	43	23	257
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Grackle	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Finch	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	97	0	31	9	6	151
Purple Finch	37	11	12	3	39	8	0	4	0	CW	1	0	17	2	17	151
Common Redpoll	25	122	0	9	74	32	69	8	72	479	26	158	0	134	24	1232
Pine Siskin	81	102	12	85	97	35	0	143	7	9	44	0	127	0	4	746
American Goldfinch	67	162	375	12	134	132	32	29	26	19	144	28	219	137	35	1551
House Sparrow	0	0	12	0	6	0	14	8	3	13	32	74	209	397	73	841
Total Species	27	28	25	25	35	28	25	29	29	32	38	35	42	40	48	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count.

Bold lettering within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 4. Number of each species in West-central Region found on 15 or more counts.

Species	Ells- worth	Spring Valley	Nelson	Durand	Chip- pewa Falls	Hol- combe	Gil- man	Med- ford	Owen	Spen- cer	Will- ard	Black River Falls	Trempe- aleau	La Crosse	Region Totals
Canada Goose	0	25	21	0	2143	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	14	18	2222
American Black Duck	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	1	3
Mallard	27	0	120	0	343	0	0	224	0	0	0	0	35	171	920
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Goldeneye	0	0	129	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	2	201
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Merganser	110	0	278	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	483
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ring-necked Pheasant	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	7
Ruffed Grouse	0	0	2	0	0	4	7	4	3	2	1	2	0	0	25
Wild Turkey	76	16	218	58	2	2	69	129	133	27	68	23	21	318	1160
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Bald Eagle	26	18	115	69	26	2	9	9	5	2	6	10	24	240	561
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	4	4
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	6	12
Cooper's Hawk	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	13
Red-tailed Hawk	26	6	29	18	17	3	4	3	17	1	7	2	6	77	216
Rough-legged Hawk	3	5	7	7	6	0	13	5	13	0	6	CW	CW	11	76
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rock Pigeon	358	333	835	579	736	471	116	150	752	283	238	28	96	1815	6790
Mourning Dove	27	23	155	128	31	9	68	126	449	138	92	10	27	468	1751
Eastern Screech-owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Great Horned Owl	0	CW	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	14	19
Snowy Owl	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Barred Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	CW	7	13
Belted Kingfisher	0	CW	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	7
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Red-bellied Woodpecker	19	11	44	23	27	7	7	13	18	8	13	12	28	132	362
Downy Woodpecker	32	28	75	55	55	19	34	35	91	35	29	23	48	207	800

Hairy Woodpecker	4	15	40	21	37	11	22	30	48	19	15	8	18	114	424
Northern Flicker	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	8	8	17
Pileated Woodpecker	2	3	17	4	4	4	7	6	6	3	2	3	11	38	117
American Kestrel	0	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	8	8	3	0	2	15	45
Northern Shrike	1	1	0	2	4	0	9	5	8	CW	1	0	1	3	35
Blue Jay	121	71	176	72	231	85	98	44	192	74	203	64	100	352	1883
American Crow	505	163	511	371	753	309	207	493	413	123	363	164	223	545	5143
Common Raven	0	2	0	0	0	2	59	25	4	1	6	0	0	0	99
Horned Lark	16	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	36	90
Black-capped Chickadee	92	51	380	184	473	338	266	448	727	220	207	54	155	808	4403
Tufted Titmouse	0	1	17	8	23	7	0	0	0	0	0	8	19	79	162
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	0	0	0	5	3	6	16	2	10	12	3	1	6	65
White-breasted Nuthatch	26	8	77	45	99	46	19	33	78	40	55	37	70	259	892
Brown Creeper	0	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	27	38
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	6	0	0	0	4	16
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	14	21
American Robin	0	0	54	0	4	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	25	114	203
European Starling	710	42	1427	793	955	369	138	540	1923	548	510	127	1395	1720	11197
Cedar Waxwing	0	0	1	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	9	62
Lapland Longspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snow Bunting	50	80	110	90	0	0	73	84	350	41	0	0	0	0	878
American Tree Sparrow	381	160	286	276	93	53	9	5	31	35	28	2	157	342	1858
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
White-throated Sparrow	1	7	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	18
Dark-eyed Junco	729	108	606	533	111	22	19	24	110	89	0	20	286	599	3256
Northern Cardinal	59	36	118	40	31	13	6	10	24	22	0	15	76	447	897
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17
Common Grackle	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Finch	7	3	109	57	78	0	1	59	8	46	0	4	148	104	624
Purple Finch	0	0	47	4	0	1	9	16	9	0	10	12	3	8	119
Common Redpoll	0	1	0	306	72	50	764	131	72	140	491	0	CW	1	2028
Pine Siskin	3	36	28	91	262	87	284	750	357	69	110	6	134	58	2275
American Goldfinch	40	104	164	199	187	61	8	203	139	60	255	94	79	340	1933
House Sparrow	442	211	1734	288	450	162	113	116	1708	589	618	1	511	4236	11179
Total Species	35	32	41	32	41	30	33	36	36	36	30	29	41	61	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count.

Bold lettering within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 5. Number of each species in Central Region found on 15 or more counts.

Species	Stevens Point 44	Amherst 45	Arpin 46	Wisc. Rapids 47	Friend- ship 48	Montello 49	Green Lake 50	Wau- toma 51	Fre- mont 52	Wau- paca 53	Norske 54	Shi- octon 55	Apple- ton 56	Osh- kosh 57	Rosen- dale 58	Region Totals
Canada Goose	0	45	0	234	627	985	3688	101	10	34	2	0	6814	34	76	12650
American Black Duck	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	4	7	0	23
Mallard	553	20	0	189	0	125	1008	24	29	15	1	19	2684	451	30	5148
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	6
Common Goldeneye	12	0	0	121	30	0	159	0	0	0	0	1	534	115	0	972
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	16
Common Merganser	1	0	0	32	31	184	1722	13	4	0	0	0	55	1583	0	3625
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ring-necked Pheasant	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	22
Ruffed Grouse	2	4	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14
Wild Turkey	67	78	54	71	175	203	181	7	186	100	3	16	115	40	11	1307
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Bald Eagle	3	9	12	9	13	20	54	5	8	3	4	15	58	11	1	225
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	9
Cooper's Hawk	1	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	6	0	0	1	8	1	1	25
Red-tailed Hawk	2	14	8	7	9	43	17	0	45	11	5	34	58	23	20	296
Rough-legged Hawk	0	0	17	1	8	19	9	0	32	6	6	5	1	1	5	110
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	2	20	35
Herring Gull	0	0	0	0	0	25	835	17	1	0	0	0	534	248	2	1662
Rock Pigeon	170	524	128	92	193	489	162	42	675	456	65	968	801	92	304	5161
Mourning Dove	309	218	21	106	112	222	57	28	329	89	58	84	599	368	45	2645
Eastern Screech-owl	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
Great Horned Owl	2	0	0	2	3	6	1	1	2	1	0	8	10	6	1	43
Snowy Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	CW	0	4
Barred Owl	7	1	0	0	3	5	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	1	0	25
Belted Kingfisher	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
Red-headed Woodpecker	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
Red-bellied Woodpecker	24	21	4	13	15	45	10	13	21	19	5	37	34	17	4	282
Downy Woodpecker	54	58	0	19	22	58	42	25	28	25	18	54	91	68	9	571
Hairy Woodpecker	32	36	0	17	17	22	15	5	12	11	11	15	44	18	2	257
Northern Flicker	1	2	0	1	0	13	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	24

Pileated Woodpecker	11	9	0	8	7	10	2	4	3	7	2	5	0	0	0	68
American Kestrel	2	2	CW	0	0	1	CW	0	3	1	1	6	9	6	13	44
Northern Shrike	2	1	1	1	1	1	CW	2	1	0	0	2	2	CW	0	14
Blue Jay	118	132	42	115	179	213	24	88	93	54	54	156	82	54	16	1420
American Crow	245	483	263	106	287	508	290	274	399	490	395	399	471	262	181	5053
Common Raven	2	5	0	2	9	10	0	3	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	41
Horned Lark	0	0	26	0	15	0	100	0	0	2	1	40	2	6	1	193
Black-capped Chickadee	458	224	55	126	153	210	130	241	96	68	114	225	348	234	72	2754
Tufted Titmouse	5	0	0	1	10	26	6	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	53
Red-breasted Nuthatch	37	13	1	9	8	22	3	25	0	6	2	10	3	2	0	141
White-breasted Nuthatch	88	59	8	35	50	93	52	32	23	29	17	73	84	70	5	718
Brown Creeper	6	1	0	CW	1	5	1	1	1	1	0	3	2	6	0	28
Golden-crowned Kinglet	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	16
Eastern Bluebird	0	1	0	0	0	0	CW	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	5
American Robin	15	0	0	0	1	0	CW	0	0	3	0	1	49	20	0	89
European Starling	290	1116	37	67	12	545	290	86	1020	141	310	1864	3666	1510	724	11678
Cedar Waxwing	0	0	0	3	2	42	0	1	2	0	0	0	67	24	0	141
Lapland Longspur	0	100	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	114
Snow Bunting	2	3	60	15	14	0	30	0	0	33	50	0	0	12	0	219
American Tree Sparrow	62	52	26	9	27	42	42	18	65	18	44	21	137	321	126	1010
Song Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	6
White-throated Sparrow	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	9	3	0	20
Dark-eyed Junco	317	357	60	92	190	627	405	158	325	176	362	135	354	285	124	3967
Northern Cardinal	98	65	19	27	30	51	51	12	51	27	20	42	165	136	17	811
Red-winged Blackbird	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	26
Common Grackle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	4	0	21
House Finch	151	27	0	12	31	75	38	18	26	35	5	109	246	117	72	962
Purple Finch	6	5	0	0	0	13	CW	2	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	31
Common Redpoll	32	36	0	80	1	0	0	0	6	50	45	0	1	0	0	251
Pine Siskin	106	23	0	5	20	109	2	41	19	44	5	4	50	20	0	448
American Goldfinch	274	413	50	77	78	315	56	22	78	101	165	104	213	123	51	2120
House Sparrow	433	172	57	93	161	89	51	47	391	51	36	564	825	1560	306	4836
Total Species	46	38	25	40	44	54	50	36	44	42	33	41	63	60	30	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count.

Bold lettering within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 6. Number of each species in Lake Michigan Region found on 15 or more counts.

Species	Wash- ington Island 59	Ephraim 60	Sturgeon Bay 61	Brussels 62	Kewau- nee 63	Two Rivers 64	Manit- owoc 65	She- boygan 66	Cedar Grove 67	New- berg 68	Mil- waukee 69	Hales Corners 70	Racine 71	Keno- sha 72	Region Totals
Canada Goose	30	86	2012	262	2131	1423	1354	1006	1822	3026	4288	702	6934	1898	26974
American Black Duck	0	1	2	4	2	3	6	0	0	0	33	2	31	0	84
Mallard	0	101	267	6	27	103	232	355	21	291	3036	247	1306	60	6052
Bufflehead	19	20	18	0	7	1	5	7	28	3	75	52	36	17	288
Common Goldeneye	25	103	290	204	451	43	545	89	1087	265	2744	1400	335	93	7674
Hooded Merganser	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	0	2	4	28
Common Merganser	11	2	182	21	4	9	7	36	28	32	331	10	39	44	756
Red-breasted Merganser	5	7	102	0	33	5	119	0	20	12	148	17	525	426	1419
Ring-necked Pheasant	14	0	6	34	6	7	1	2	4	6	0	0	5	0	85
Ruffed Grouse	0	1	6	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Wild Turkey	68	68	145	0	127	40	126	35	42	518	64	11	0	0	1244
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	7
Bald Eagle	2	2	7	0	1	3	4	1	1	2	CW	CW	2	0	25
Northern Harrier	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	7
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	5	3	0	1	0	15
Cooper's Hawk	0	0	2	4	0	1	4	1	1	15	13	4	5	1	51
Red-tailed Hawk	1	1	20	28	11	8	34	5	14	130	32	10	29	7	330
Rough-legged Hawk	1	0	16	17	2	2	4	0	3	8	CW	0	0	0	53
Ring-billed Gull	3	4	14	0	1	0	1	144	91	90	338	437	87	566	1776
Herring Gull	221	28	188	81	327	418	1881	29	47	20	4323	27	1056	256	8902
Rock Pigeon	0	0	247	402	539	298	852	66	1425	1452	748	217	364	0	6610
Mourning Dove	56	23	271	180	60	304	236	43	268	529	295	103	285	54	2707
Eastern Screech-owl	0	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	5	21	1	0	4	4	43
Great Horned Owl	0	0	5	3	3	0	11	0	4	25	8	5	6	1	71
Snowy Owl	CW	0	CW	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	CW	1	4
Barred Owl	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	13
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	6
Red-headed Woodpecker	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Red-bellied Woodpecker	10	10	27	36	7	8	31	4	17	122	54	35	32	9	402
Downy Woodpecker	16	21	75	43	25	19	64	6	35	271	157	43	61	18	854
Hairy Woodpecker	9	15	55	32	9	6	29	3	6	116	48	17	12	6	363

Northern Flicker	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	13	3	1	2	0	25
Pileated Woodpecker	20	12	17	9	5	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	71
American Kestrel	0	0	0	1	5	4	17	1	18	23	6	CW	5	1	81
Northern Shrike	0	0	2	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	14
Blue Jay	59	41	238	81	28	43	116	14	53	223	38	35	112	11	1092
American Crow	86	134	149	657	402	540	413	199	256	1049	330	50	295	69	4629
Common Raven	9	4	23	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
Horned Lark	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	13	28	0	2	4	0	55
Black-capped Chickadee	326	115	411	159	204	169	297	65	278	901	561	120	270	72	3948
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	9
Red-breasted Nuthatch	22	18	43	13	1	12	13	6	5	7	3	1	2	0	146
White-breasted Nuthatch	16	13	47	38	20	21	79	7	42	317	138	49	55	24	866
Brown Creeper	4	CW	CW	5	1	0	0	1	2	9	3	CW	8	1	34
Golden-crowned Kinglet	6	0	3	7	12	0	1	0	0	4	6	0	7	1	47
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	9
American Robin	0	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	0	28	335	56	4	0	437
European Starling	56	81	622	1606	4017	664	2210	981	3785	3683	3964	221	803	150	22843
Cedar Waxwing	1	12	87	3	70	12	19	0	57	137	174	118	116	0	806
Lapland Longspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snow Bunting	CW	0	CW	74	94	0	0	115	1	0	CW	0	1	0	285
American Tree Sparrow	3	CW	32	127	24	3	29	5	105	333	36	23	101	54	875
Song Sparrow	0	CW	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	1	1	3	0	12
White-throated Sparrow	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	11
Dark-eyed Junco	19	22	133	68	150	148	516	43	287	1090	313	118	340	68	3315
Northern Cardinal	56	18	62	50	25	31	94	25	40	330	272	63	122	33	1221
Red-winged Blackbird	CW	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Common Grackle	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	7
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	28
House Finch	0	5	32	44	36	23	157	74	60	177	246	36	91	35	1016
Purple Finch	2	0	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	13	CW	1	0	3	28
Common Redpoll	CW	1	63	CW	1	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	107
Pine Siskin	4	3	32	6	0	1	15	0	0	25	27	18	13	1	145
American Goldfinch	36	14	148	104	44	143	204	51	67	412	340	109	151	61	1884
House Sparrow	15	3	42	391	106	195	381	215	751	984	1662	135	540	105	5525
Total Species	46	44	64	48	55	49	53	38	53	61	70	59	70	45	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count.

Bold lettering within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 7. Number of each species in Inland East Region found on 15 or more counts.

Species	New Franken- 73	Green Bay 74	Mench- alville 75	Collins 76	Stock- bridge 77	Fond- de Lac 78	Ply- mouth 79	Dun- dee 80	Hart- ford 81	Ocono- mowoc 82	Wauk- esha 83	Pal- myra 84	Bur- lington 85	Lake Geneva 86	Region Totals
Canada Goose	74	3150	0	108	0	4000	656	CW	815	3110	3501	2326	2644	4105	24489
American Black Duck	0	217	0	0	0	16	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	241
Mallard	33	1949	0	3	11	5012	214	0	326	462	431	141	1151	200	9933
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	31	4	CW	0	2	193	231
Common Goldeneye	230	1341	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	97	78	10	18	209	2021
Hooded Merganser	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	CW	0	1	4	6
Common Merganser	0	1995	0	17	5	20	0	0	57	226	92	62	155	644	3273
Red-breasted Merganser	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Ring-necked Pheasant	16	0	1	1	1	1	5	40	1	0	4	CW	6	1	77
Ruffed Grouse	1	0	CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wild Turkey	99	238	137	36	128	30	198	269	149	148	241	149	4	265	2091
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	1	0	CW	0	4	3	8	1	3	1	21
Bald Eagle	4	72	6	0	5	7	0	3	3	6	2	1	1	5	115
Northern Harrier	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	5	0	14
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	3	CW	1	1	3	16
Cooper's Hawk	5	14	0	0	1	5	CW	3	6	3	4	1	2	3	47
Red-tailed Hawk	21	78	39	13	14	33	43	33	82	62	64	27	26	34	569
Rough-legged Hawk	1	4	5	19	15	2	5	6	0	1	3	0	2	0	63
Ring-billed Gull	10	2	0	0	20	15	11	5	40	61	10	14	30	492	710
Herring Gull	50	236	1705	55	5	27	12	1	308	33	43	14	38	503	3030
Rock Pigeon	310	606	266	469	557	419	543	465	800	706	183	531	250	286	6391
Mourning Dove	320	827	30	70	190	110	189	83	213	161	602	71	176	149	3191
Eastern Screech-owl	3	16	1	0	3	3	0	2	9	0	10	CW	6	1	54
Great Horned Owl	4	23	1	1	1	11	CW	4	9	4	18	1	3	3	83
Snowy Owl	0	8	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Barred Owl	2	2	CW	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	4	21
Belted Kingfisher	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	3	3	5	0	19
Red-headed Woodpecker	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Red-bellied Woodpecker	50	59	13	13	29	22	29	27	51	38	62	35	17	33	478
Downy Woodpecker	139	102	32	35	58	41	48	47	93	46	104	45	31	70	891
Hairy Woodpecker	60	39	11	19	15	10	17	17	39	22	36	34	26	33	378

Northern Flicker	5	3	CW	CW	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	7	3	10	42
Pileated Woodpecker	8	6	1	0	3	0	2	1	5	0	1	1	0	2	30
American Kestrel	3	12	6	6	16	7	9	11	14	4	3	1	4	1	97
Northern Shrike	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	4	1	1	0	13
Blue Jay	138	214	34	39	22	45	102	99	113	71	166	32	78	63	1216
American Crow	261	357	349	293	110	239	431	343	1101	487	399	449	273	665	5757
Common Raven	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Horned Lark	0	5	4	0	67	0	0	6	2	10	1	16	3	0	114
Black-capped Chickadee	270	446	149	116	159	233	96	262	477	336	417	390	153	170	3674
Tufted Titmouse	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	6	10	12	0	26	58
Red-breasted Nuthatch	16	12	4	1	0	7	2	12	2	0	7	11	0	2	76
White-breasted Nuthatch	96	96	43	55	10	56	39	75	135	62	129	116	43	67	1022
Brown Creeper	3	CW	2	1	3	0	0	1	3	1	5	9	9	2	39
Golden-crowned Kinglet	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	1	0	11
Eastern Bluebird	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	2	0	4	0	14
American Robin	1	43	1	2	18	0	7	0	2	19	121	7	6	3	230
European Starling	906	2147	2114	1168	3795	2162	1153	1710	2535	1112	891	1061	1112	683	22549
Cedar Waxwing	63	118	0	0	93	12	163	0	214	34	179	43	0	0	919
Lapland Longspur	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	40	0	0	0	0	7	0	48
Snow Bunting	30	10	0	0	485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	525
American Tree Sparrow	45	102	41	7	90	41	27	134	134	171	186	137	216	124	1455
Song Sparrow	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	7	3	3	21
White-throated Sparrow	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	13
Dark-eyed Junco	183	319	313	147	267	112	351	238	793	430	429	441	182	389	4594
Northern Cardinal	93	176	42	27	87	44	86	61	147	181	154	144	86	179	1507
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	16	0	0	1	18
Common Grackle	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	20
House Finch	58	345	36	109	14	40	158	48	244	175	100	37	45	53	1462
Purple Finch	40	4	0	4	0	1	0	4	6	2	8	4	1	13	87
Common Redpoll	4	82	0	102	60	6	31	CW	3	0	39	CW	0	33	360
Pine Siskin	17	36	0	0	9	2	0	6	32	4	13	56	1	163	339
American Goldfinch	186	307	133	174	58	65	143	131	177	87	229	93	34	189	2006
House Sparrow	241	1116	452	733	752	332	360	529	680	692	456	342	170	432	7287
Total Species	54	64	36	34	45	51	36	44	58	46	59	54	57	62	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count.

Bold lettering within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 8. Number of each species in South-central Region found on 15 or more counts.

Species	Pardee- ville 87	Ran- dolph 88	Hor- icon 89	Hustis- ford 90	Pov- nette 91	Bar- aboo 92	Sauk City 93	Mt. Horeb 94	Mad- ison 95	Water- loo 96	Ft. Atkin- son 97	Cooks- ville 98	Beloit 99	Brod- head 100	Monroe 101	Region Totals
Canada Goose	271	584	341	12	2240	466	1075	307	15463	98	722	4450	1917	702	82	28730
American Black Duck	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	11	0	0	8	0	0	0	27
Mallard	19	19	155	1	199	245	139	83	2438	97	169	1385	735	10	6	5700
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	0	0	0	0	1	0	127
Common Goldeneye	21	0	2	0	70	43	0	0	687	CW	0	12	10	0	0	845
Hooded Merganser	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	25	0	1	0	0	0	0	32
Common Merganser	110	1	22	0	154	6	24	0	903	0	0	45	44	0	0	1309
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	0	3	0	0	14
Ring-necked Pheasant	CW	CW	5	0	22	CW	3	6	4	22	1	CW	0	14	2	79
Ruffed Grouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Wild Turkey	329	191	53	33	312	100	120	183	287	171	293	211	34	274	70	2661
Great Blue Heron	1	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	14
Bald Eagle	15	4	3	0	69	48	97	9	29	2	11	20	5	7	4	323
Northern Harrier	0	1	5	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	3	2	21
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	3	0	1	2	0	18
Cooper's Hawk	2	CW	2	1	5	4	3	3	27	7	7	3	5	CW	1	70
Red-tailed Hawk	43	37	24	12	49	67	74	118	115	32	54	47	17	53	35	777
Rough-legged Hawk	11	3	11	1	10	12	11	5	1	0	0	1	1	5	1	73
Ring-billed Gull	13	7	220	4	11	0	39	0	370	0	2	12	20	0	0	698
Herring Gull	6	0	2	11	8	CW	38	0	892	4	19	5	46	0	2	1033
Rock Pigeon	430	418	502	158	422	182	686	587	766	492	279	318	182	274	262	5958
Mourning Dove	150	124	137	84	85	101	297	99	549	209	251	115	84	30	22	2337
Eastern Screech-owl	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	6	0	0	3	2	0	0	18
Great Horned Owl	2	0	0	1	3	3	6	9	21	23	2	5	6	2	2	85
Snowy Owl	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Barred Owl	1	0	0	0	1	8	2	9	8	3	0	1	0	0	1	34
Belted Kingfisher	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	8	3	1	2	2	2	1	26
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	0	CW	8	23	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	34
Red-bellied Woodpecker	59	25	3	8	54	93	110	110	223	61	35	37	21	33	33	905
Downy Woodpecker	95	52	28	22	93	157	118	293	402	107	68	68	69	48	32	1652

Hairy Woodpecker	41	12	9	3	45	51	37	69	145	40	25	16	9	21	7	530
Northern Flicker	8	0	0	5	10	6	7	7	38	8	3	6	7	3	2	110
Pileated Woodpecker	6	1	0	0	4	21	17	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	78
American Kestrel	4	11	10	13	10	4	33	12	5	11	1	7	7	26	10	164
Northern Shrike	1	1	1	0	1	0	7	4	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	22
Blue Jay	301	102	65	32	205	286	286	303	179	208	88	101	57	115	100	2428
American Crow	686	426	201	74	713	1090	1050	864	715	343	310	243	428	276	176	7595
Common Raven	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Horned Lark	0	11	2	0	CW	2	18	200	18	1	0	33	8	0	0	293
Black-capped Chickadee	240	100	53	55	383	499	546	1003	1162	429	201	193	106	157	69	5196
Tufted Titmouse	34	1	1	0	53	72	36	128	46	14	4	9	14	17	6	435
Red-breasted Nuthatch	3	0	2	0	8	13	3	9	6	0	3	1	0	2	0	50
White-breasted Nuthatch	106	59	26	22	116	173	136	317	418	128	61	71	33	70	55	1791
Brown Creeper	2	0	0	0	3	5	15	5	61	7	1	0	4	3	4	110
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	0	8	1	0	0	0	1	2	22
Eastern Bluebird	7	0	0	0	18	13	28	19	13	0	4	0	1	10	5	118
American Robin	0	0	0	0	8	14	193	16	244	18	26	0	98	4	17	638
European Starling	587	1018	962	207	1400	531	3340	438	4217	2216	2575	850	588	2416	1074	22419
Cedar Waxwing	30	0	0	0	95	14	46	4	453	5	25	0	65	0	0	737
Lapland Longspur	65	50	0	0	0	0	0	301	0	6	0	0	0	7	20	449
Snow Bunting	74	99	0	0	0	0	0	49	10	11	6	1	2	0	40	292
American Tree Sparrow	88	99	251	110	208	154	190	444	513	422	187	314	162	303	246	3691
White-throated Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	23	0	0	0	1	3	1	37
Dark-eyed Junco	860	366	136	89	734	866	752	1608	1252	405	341	855	235	640	405	9544
Northern Cardinal	136	36	36	3	123	171	228	205	653	174	129	143	79	108	85	2309
Red-winged Blackbird	0	1	0	45	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	52
Common Grackle	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Brown-headed Cowbird	1	99	0	30	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	4	0	11	0	151
House Finch	91	87	19	196	101	270	274	145	557	241	143	138	183	91	21	2557
Purple Finch	10	0	0	0	17	30	15	5	6	0	1	0	0	0	3	87
Common Redpoll	163	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	182
Pine Siskin	110	0	0	1	42	43	34	94	196	23	23	32	4	9	0	611
American Goldfinch	208	98	14	74	186	277	260	373	717	132	240	150	64	75	58	2926
House Sparrow	532	1736	316	696	730	708	987	697	2706	1017	814	710	787	665	707	13808
Total Species	51	37	36	31	67	51	56	54	92	48	46	44	47	48	46	

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count.

Bold lettering within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 9. Number of each species in South-west Region found on 15 or more counts.

Species	Blanchardville 102	Clyde 103	Fennimore 104	Richland Center 105	Kickapoo Valley 106	La Farge 107	Bridgeport 108	Cassville 109	Platteville 110	Region Totals	Number of Counts	No. of Individuals	Percent Change
Canada Goose	1	3	0	354	1	1	117	0	2	479	79	100,391	-20%
American Black Duck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	415	-38%
Mallard	3	15	2	32	0	0	0	22	75	149	83	30,164	-6%
Bufflehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	25	658	-65%
Common Goldeneye	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	5	53	12,262	-4%
Hooded Merganser	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	23	18	106	-35%
Common Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	10	56	57	10,193	15%
Red-breasted Merganser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1,446	-58%
Ring-necked Pheasant	31	0	4	7	2	4	0	0	0	48	52	345	-53%
Ruffed Grouse	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	4	45	263	0%
Wild Turkey	62	98	77	176	79	36	18	56	8	610	103	10,388	-33%
Great Blue Heron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	48	17%
Bald Eagle	8	27	12	97	19	29	86	98	6	382	99	1,831	7%
Northern Harrier	0	0	2	5	0	0	3	0	0	10	29	64	-52%
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	8	46	80	-23%
Cooper's Hawk	1	0	0	2	CW	1	2	2	0	8	65	228	-25%
Red-tailed Hawk	22	61	36	77	31	24	69	35	12	367	92	2,645	-2%
Rough-legged Hawk	5	18	15	21	5	5	19	3	0	91	70	520	-5%
Ring-billed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	3,227	-58%
Herring Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	15,632	-32%
Rock Pigeon	219	186	112	915	459	170	593	151	50	2855	102	37,761	-2%
Mourning Dove	47	157	71	194	35	6	67	4	17	598	108	15,094	-36%
Eastern Screech-owl	11	0	0	0	0	1	7	4	10	33	35	158	-13%
Great Horned Owl	38	3	1	10	0	3	2	4	1	62	68	376	7%
Snowy Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	47	276%
Barred Owl	11	4	0	5	CW	1	2	8	5	36	50	149	38%
Belted Kingfisher	6	4	0	5	0	1	0	3	4	23	42	92	-24%
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	12	1	8	0	2	1	16	0	40	20	99	32%
Red-bellied Woodpecker	70	75	35	122	43	44	127	51	35	602	107	3,223	17%
Downy Woodpecker	62	104	16	167	50	54	100	76	25	654	109	6,088	10%

Hairy Woodpecker	28	29	10	55	19	11	34	33	6	225	109	2,617	17%
Northern Flicker	3	7	0	4	1	1	17	8	2	43	57	264	4%
Pileated Woodpecker	6	16	0	28	5	6	11	6	4	82	88	623	27%
American Kestrel	8	12	13	24	19	2	23	10	11	122	72	565	-6%
Northern Shrike	1	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	7	66	129	-54%
Blue Jay	182	312	54	381	180	188	167	109	85	1658	110	12,782	5%
American Crow	195	527	225	1041	295	389	1341	219	229	4461	110	37,044	-4%
Common Raven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	776	-9%
Horned Lark	8	27	25	0	0	12	6	142	26	246	45	994	-80%
Black-capped Chickadee	192	353	39	388	172	168	258	116	113	1799	110	27,693	-9%
Tufted Titmouse	13	25	11	57	8	9	35	37	2	197	41	916	10%
Red-breasted Nuthatch	2	8	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	16	85	1,363	-30%
White-breasted Nuthatch	103	145	17	139	66	58	93	55	35	711	110	6,824	10%
Brown Creeper	2	5	0	2	2	0	6	21	1	39	69	330	-11%
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	5	44	216	10%
Eastern Bluebird	0	20	0	63	0	0	8	15	12	118	28	288	-46%
American Robin	2	9	0	14	CW	0	32	0	0	57	56	1,823	-64%
European Starling	940	256	63	1104	0	444	2513	259	759	6338	105	104,315	14%
Cedar Waxwing	14	22	0	18	CW	5	79	14	121	273	57	3,177	-53%
Lapland Longspur	16	0	0	0	0	0	2	326	0	344	15	955	-75%
Snow Bunting	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	71	0	103	52	2,746	-78%
American Tree Sparrow	473	391	58	324	48	59	255	621	74	2303	97	11,520	-43%
Song Sparrow	4	1	0	24	4	0	3	1	2	39	35	128	-56%
White-throated Sparrow	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	35	106	-24%
Dark-eyed Junco	521	790	217	917	127	102	743	888	156	4461	107	30,383	-31%
Northern Cardinal	122	137	45	285	70	42	131	169	48	1049	102	8,136	-19%
Red-winged Blackbird	0	75	0	CW	1	0	0	2	0	78	16	192	-76%
Common Grackle	0	0	0	38	0	0	2	0	0	40	15	66	-37%
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	19	224	-50%
House Finch	4	47	2	91	24	14	41	18	1	242	87	7,073	-25%
Purple Finch	2	27	5	13	9	1	12	5	0	74	77	1,461	11%
Common Redpoll	0	3	0	1	0	58	4	0	0	66	66	7,531	100%
Pine Siskin	6	0	3	61	11	33	4	7	2	127	96	7,437	92%
American Goldfinch	98	540	119	241	91	91	159	61	30	1430	110	15,016	-35%
House Sparrow	879	700	491	1552	427	507	2422	652	707	8337	102	52,234	7%
Total Species	49	53	31	57	33	40	61	54	40				

CW = Found within 3 days of the count day but not on the day of the count.

Bold lettering within the counts indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Table 10. Species found on 14 or fewer counts.

Species	Number of Counts	Number of Birds	Count and Number
Greater White-fronted Goose	2	6	Brodhead 5 , Madison 1
Snow Goose	7	24	Brodhead 4, Green Bay 1, Madison 4, (New Franken), Lake Geneva 6 , (Oconomowoc), (Poynette), Racine 4, Sturgeon Bay 3, Two Rivers 2
Ross's Goose	3	4	Fond du Lac 1, Racine 1, Sturgeon Bay 2
Cackling Goose	9	139	Burlington 1, Brodhead 4, Fond du Lac 3, Hales Corners 1, Madison 122 , Palmyra 1, Poynette 1, Racine 4, Sheboygan 2
Mute Swan	7	34	Burlington 22 , Dundee 2, Kenosha 1, Madison 1, (Oconomowoc), Racine 6, Washington Island 1, Wisconsin Rapids 1
Trumpeter Swan	13	650	Burlington 1, Cassville 9, (Fond du Lac), Grantsburg 1, Green Lake 5, Hudson 556 , La Crosse 3, Luck 14, (Madison), Manitowish Waters 8, Nelson 3, New Richmond 42, Palmyra 3, Rice Lake 2, Waukesha 3
Tundra Swan	7	21	Baraboo 1, Bridgeport 5, Brodhead 5, Green Lake 6 , Lake Geneva 2, Racine 1, Sturgeon Bay 1, (Washington Island)
Wood Duck	7	10	Brodhead 1, Green Bay 1, (Madison), Medford 1, Milwaukee 1, Oshkosh 2 , Racine 2 , Rhineland 2 , (Trempealeau)
Gadwall	11	206	Appleton 14, Burlington 3, Green Lake 3, Hales Corners 1, Hudson 2, Madison 129 , New Richmond 1, Oconomowoc 18, Oshkosh 1, Richland Center 1, Waukesha 33
American Wigeon	2	5	Appleton 1, Madison 4
Blue-winged Teal	0	0	(Ephraim)
Northern Shoveler	4	503	Lake Geneva 2, Madison 497 , Oshkosh 1, Poynette 2
Northern Pintail	5	10	Appleton 1, Cooksville 2, Fond du Lac 1, (Madison), Milwaukee 5 , Platteville 1, (Trempealeau)
Green-winged Teal	4	13	Fond du Lac 1, Hartford 1, Madison 10 , Montello 1
Canvasback	6	170	Beloit 51, Hartford 3, Lake Geneva 14, Madison 94 , Milwaukee 3, Montello 5, (Waterloo)
Redhead	13	108	La Crosse 1, Ephraim 44 , Green Lake 1, Hales Corners 1, Lake Geneva 13, Madison 27, Manitowoc 5, Milwaukee 2, Newburg 2, Oshkosh 4, Racine 7, Two Rivers 2, Washington Island 1, (Waukesha)
Ring-necked Duck	10	37	Appleton 1, Ephraim 1, (Green Lake), Hartford 4, Hudson 1, La Crosse 3, Lake Geneva 6, Madison 10 , Milwaukee 1, Sturgeon Bay 4, Wausau 6

Greater Scaup	14	14,034	Cedar Grove 1499, Hales Corners 4114 , Kenosha 27, Kewaunee 40, Lake Geneva 8, Manitowoc 1195, Milwaukee 3868, Newburg 208, Oshkosh 1, Racine 3020, Sheboygan 15, Sturgeon Bay 8, Two Rivers 9, Washington Island 22
Lesser Scaup	13	239	Appleton 3, Cedar Grove 10, Fond du Lac 3, Green Bay 5, Hales Corners 2, Hartford 1, Kewaunee 1, Lake Geneva 138 , Madison 1, Milwaukee 67, Oshkosh 1, Poynette 6, (Sturgeon Bay), Two Rivers 1
Harlequin Duck	1	1	Sheboygan 1
Common Eider	1	1	Superior 1
Surf Scoter	3	7	Cedar Grove 4 , Hales Corners 2, Racine 1
White-winged Scoter	3	4	Hales Corners 1, Madison 2 , Racine 1
Black Scoter	3	5	Hales Corners 2 , (Oconomowoc), Racine 2 , Two Rivers 1
Long-tailed Duck	4	628	Cedar Grove 1, Hales Corners 1, Hartford 1, (Milwaukee), (Sturgeon Bay), Two Rivers 525 , (Washington Island)
Ruddy Duck	7	95	Appleton 4, Hartford 12, Kenosha 1, Lake Geneva 38 , Madison 2, Milwaukee 37, (Waterloo), Waukesha 1
Northern Bobwhite	1	1	(Chippewa Falls), Washington Island 1
Greater Prairie-Chicken	1	19	Arpin 19
Red-throated Loon	3	3	Cedar Grove 1, Madison 1, Racine 1
Common Loon	6	9	Hales Corners 1, Kenosha 1, Lake Geneva 2, Madison 3 , Milwaukee 1, Washington Island 2
Pied-billed Grebe	6	10	Kenosha 1, Lake Geneva 4 , Milwaukee 1, Poynette 2, Richland Center 1, Waukesha 1
Horned Grebe	5	16	Ephraim 2, Lake Geneva 1, Madison 1, Milwaukee 9 , Washington Island 3
Double-crested Cormorant	6	29	Appleton 6, Fond du Lac 1, Green Bay 16 , Kenosha 1, Milwaukee 4, (Oshkosh), Racine 1
American White Pelican	2	10	Appleton 1, Green Bay 9
Turkey Vulture	7	10	Baraboo 1, Bridgeport 1, Ephraim 1, Gilman 1, Mt Horeb 3 , New Franken 2, Richland Center 1
Northern Goshawk	7	8	Armstrong Creek 1, Ellsworth 1, Ephraim 1, Florence 1, Friendship 2 , Medford 1, Poynette 1, (Racine)
Red-shouldered Hawk	9	9	Clyde 1, Friendship 1, Newburg 1, Oshkosh 1, Pensaukee 1, Peshtigo 1, Poynette 1, Randolph 1, Richland Center 1, (Trempealeau)
Golden Eagle	12	20	Arpin 1, Baraboo 1, Caroline 1, Cassville 1, Clyde 2, Durand 3, Ellsworth 1, Grantsburg 2, La Crosse 1, Montello 1, Nelson 5 , Richland Center 1
Virginia Rail	4	9	Burlington 1, Madison 1, Palmyra 3, Poynette 4

(Continued)

Table 10. (Continued).

Species	Number of Counts	Number of Birds	Count and Number
American Coot	10	688	Appleton 5, Ephraim 2, Green Lake 36, Hartford 260, Kenosha 3, Lake Geneva 432 , Madison 12, Milwaukee 15, Newburg 2, Oconomowoc 131, (Sturgeon Bay), (Washington Island), Waukesha 50
Sandhill Crane	12	987	(Baraboo), Brodhead 81 , (Ft Atkinson), Lake Geneva 2, Madison 2, Manitowoc 2, Montello 1, Mount Horeb 14, Newburg 1, Palmyra 423, Poynette 460, Sauk City 1
Killdeer	1	1	Sauk City 1
Wilson's Snipe	7	11	Clyde 2, Cooksville 2, La Crosse 1, Monroe 1, Montello 3 , New Richmond 1, Sauk City 1, (Trempealeau)
Thayer's Gull	4	9	Appleton 1, Hales Corners 1, Madison 1, Milwaukee 6
Iceland Gull	2	4	Hales Corners 2, (Madison), Milwaukee 2, (Washington Island)
Lesser Black-backed Gull	2	3	(Hales Corners), (Madison), Milwaukee 2 , Racine 1, (Washington Island)
Glaucous Gull	9	40	Green Bay 4, (Fond du Lac), Herbster 1, (Madison), Manitowoc 7, Menchalville 6, Milwaukee 10 , New Franken 1, Sturgeon Bay 1, Superior 4, Two Rivers 6
Great Black-backed Gull	7	32	Green Bay 1, Kewaunee 1, Manitowoc 13 , Menchalville 2, Milwaukee 5, Racine 1, (Sturgeon Bay), Two Rivers 9
Eurasian Collared-Dove	2	2	Bridgeport 1, (Randolph), Richland Center 1
Long-eared Owl	4	6	Baraboo 4 , Bridgeport 1, Fond du Lac 1, Spencer 1, (Trempealeau), (Waupaca)
Short-eared Owl	7	12	(Appleton), Burlington 2, Cedar Grove 3 , Friendship 1, Green Lake 1, (Mt Horeb), Poynette 2, Stockbridge 2, Waukesha 1
Northern Saw-whet Owl	13	27	Baraboo 10 , (Brussels), Cedar Grove 1, Green Lake 2, La Crosse 2, Madison 2, Manitowoc 1, Montello 1, Mt Horeb 1, New Franken 1, Palmyra 3, Poynette 1, Racine 1, Waukesha 1
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	13	19	Black River Falls 2, Bridgeport 1, Cassville 2, Clyde 1, Hartford 1, La Crosse 1, Madison 3, Milwaukee 1, New Franken 4 , Richland Center 1, Sauk City 1, (Trempealeau), Waterloo 1
Black-backed Woodpecker	3	4	Caroline 1, Clam Lake 2 , Three Lakes 1
Merlin	11	13	Baraboo 1, Bridgeport 3 , Friendship 1, Green Bay 1, Hales Corners 1, La Crosse 1, Madison 1, Nelson 1, Plymouth 1, Racine 1, Sturgeon Bay 1
Peregrine Falcon	6	12	Green Bay 4 , (Hales Corners), Manitowoc 1, Milwaukee 3, Oshkosh 1, Poynette 1, Racine 2
Gray Jay	6	16	Armstrong Creek 3, Clam Lake 6 , Fifield 1, Florence 1, Phelps 4, Rhinelander 5
Boreal Chickadee	1	4	Three Lakes 4
Winter Wren	5	9	(Baraboo), Blanchardville 1, Brussels 2, Burlington 1, Madison 4 , Two Rivers 1

Carolina Wren	10	17	Baraboo 1, Blanchardville 1, Bridgeport 2, Brodhead 1, Hartford 1, La Crosse 3, Madison 1, Palmyra 2, Platteville 4 , Spring Valley 1, (Trempealeau), (Waukesha)
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	3	4	La Crosse 2 , Milwaukee 1, Waterloo 1
Townsend's Solitaire	1	1	(Baraboo), Newburg 1
Hermit Thrush	2	6	(Green Bay), Hales Corners 1, Madison 5 , (Palmyra), (Racine)
Gray Catbird	0	0	(Madison)
Brown Thrasher	2	2	Ephraim 1, Stevens Point 1
Bohemian Waxwing	7	183	Appleton 1, (Green Bay), Herbster 102 , Peshtigo 1, (Summit Lake), Holcombe 2, Medford 22, Sturgeon Bay 7, Three Lakes 48, (Wausau)
Pine Warbler	0	0	(Oshkosh)
Yellow-rumped Warbler	3	4	(Baraboo), Brussels 2 , New Franken 1, Sauk City 1
Eastern Towhee	2	2	Bridgeport 1, (Racine), (Richland Center), Sauk City 1
Chipping Sparrow	5	6	Cooksville 2 , Poynette 1, Rosendale 1, Shawano 1, Two Rivers 1
Field Sparrow	1	1	Baraboo 1
Vesper Sparrow	0	0	(Richland Center)
Fox Sparrow	12	14	Appleton 1, Caroline 1, Clyde 1, Green Bay 1, Hales Corners 1, Lake Geneva 1, Madison 2 , Mount Horeb 1, Randolph 2 , Richland Center 1, Sturgeon Bay 1, Waukesha 1
Swamp Sparrow	11	24	Blanchardville 4, Brussels 2, Burlington 1, Cassville 1, Clyde 1, Madison 5 , Milwaukee 1, Monroe 1, Palmyra 3, Poynette 2, Richland Center 3
Harris's Sparrow	1	1	Bridgeport 1
White-crowned Sparrow	8	12	Blanchardville 1, Cassville 1, Green Bay 1, Hartford 1, Madison 3 , Platteville 1, Racine 3 , (Randolph), Washington Island 1
Eastern Meadowlark	2	2	Ellsworth 1, Pensaukee 1
Rusty Blackbird	4	8	Bridgeport 1, Green Bay 1, La Crosse 5 , Owen 1
Pine Grosbeak	6	8	Amhurst 1, Ashland 2 , Clam Lake 1, Florence 1, Gurney 1, Kewaunee 2
Red Crossbill	8	48	Ashland 1, Fond du Lac 1, Herbster 10, Lakewood 3, Manitowish Waters 3, Medford 9, Three Lakes 5, Wausau 16
White-winged Crossbill	4	84	Ashland 45 , Clam Lake 34, Luck 1, Stockbridge 4
Hoary Redpoll	6	7	Armstrong Creek 1, Ashland 1, Caroline 1, Collins 1, Plymouth 2 , Waupaca 1
Evening Grosbeak	7	174	(Antigo), Ashland 60, Clam Lake 67 , Gurney 19, Hartford 2, Phelps 8, (Rhineland), Sturgeon Bay 12, Three Lakes 6

Parentheses indicate species seen within 3 days of the count but not on the day of the count. Bold lettering indicates counts having the highest totals for the state.

Mallard (30,164 over 83 counts) was able to maintain its numbers better than most being only 6% below its average. The ever decreasing American Black Duck (415 over 36 counts) was 38% below its ever decreasing 10-year average. If it were not for the hotbed of Black Duck activity at Bay Beach in Green Bay (with 217 birds), this duck would have a much worse showing. Of the common diving ducks, the Bufflehead was 65% below average, the Hooded Merganser 35% below average, and the Red-breasted Merganser 58% below average. The Greater Scaup (14,034 over 14 counts) was 1% above average thanks to concentrations along the southern shoreline of Lake Michigan. Among the counts with strong numbers were Hales Corners (4,114), Milwaukee (3,868), and Racine (3,020). While nice, these totals are no match for the 14,015 at New Franken in 2012 or the 13,041 at Milwaukee in 2000. Countering the trend in lower duck numbers was the Common Merganser (10,193 over 57 counts), which was 15% above average. The 57 counts breaks the old high of 50 in 2011. Of the less common species, a Harlequin Duck was found at Sheboygan plus all three scoter species were found on multiple counts. The highlight of this year's count was the well documented find of a Common Eider at Superior. Not only is this the first Common Eider for the Wisconsin CBC's, it is the first find of a Common for the winter season. Previous to this there were but five state records.

Partridge through Quail—With the lack of snow and for some counts a dense fog, one would anticipate poor numbers from this group. And such it was. Of the common species, the Ring-necked Pheasant was 53% below aver-

age and the Wild Turkey 33% below average. The Wild Turkey (10,388 over 103 counts) had its lowest total since 9,914 in 2004. On the positive side, the 103 circles is second only to 108 in 2012. Less common species also had weak showings. The only Northern Bobwhite was a bird found on Washington Island, which would make its origin suspect. As has been the case in three of the last four counts, there was no Gray Partridge. Also absent were the Spruce Grouse and Sharp-tailed Grouse. The sole find of Greater Prairie-Chickens was of 19 at Arpin.

Loons through Herons—Due perhaps to the mild December, the water birds in this grouping did well. Among them were Red-throated Loon (three over three counts), Common Loon (nine over six counts), Pied-billed Grebe (10 over six counts), and Horned Grebe (16 over five counts). The Great Blue Heron (48 over 24 counts) had its best year since 2006 (113 over 46 counts). As is now annual, Double-crested Cormorants and American White Pelicans were found on multiple counts.

Vultures, Hawks, and Eagles—Despite the cold November, Turkey Vultures were found on a record seven counts. The previous high was six in 2011. Starting with 1999, vultures have been found every year (except 2005). Previous to 1999, there were but six years with vultures, the first being two birds on the Buffalo Count in 1973. Since breaking the 2,000 barrier in 2011 with 2,382 individuals, the Bald Eagle has been unable to duplicate this feat. The 1,831 in 2014 is the lowest since 1,642 in 2010. Despite nearly snow free terrain, hawk numbers were well below average. Some of this could be due to counts experiencing fog and

light rain. The exposed land should have been a boon to Northern Harriers, yet they were 52% below average. The Sharp-shinned Hawk (80 over 46 counts) was 23% below average; the Cooper's Hawk (228 over 65 counts) was 25% below average. Both the Red-tailed Hawk and the Rough-legged Hawk held numbers near their averages.

Rails through Shorebirds—Burlington and Madison joined the customary Palmyra and Poynette in finding Virginia Rails (nine over four counts). The only year with a higher number of counts was 1980 with five; the only year with more individuals was 1995 when 11 were reported at Poynette. Sandhill Cranes (987 over 12 counts) had a modest year, being 5% below average. We now accept Sandhill Cranes as an annual species. Except for 1992 and 2005, they have been reported every year starting with 1990. Previous to 1990, the only years with cranes were 1986 and 1987, when a single individual was found at Stevens Point both years. The only shorebirds were the expected Killdeer (one at Sauk City) and the Wilson's Snipe (11 over seven counts). The seven counts are the lowest since six in 1982. The 11 individuals are the lowest since 10 in 1972 when there were but 64 counts statewide.

Gulls—Despite open water and mild conditions, Ring-billed Gulls (3,227 over 38 counts) were 58% below average and Herring Gulls (15,632 over 50 counts) 32% below average. Much of this decrease could be attributed to the fog and light rain experience by many counts. Despite this handicap, the less common gulls (such as the Thayer's, Iceland, Lesser Black-backed, Glaucous, and Great Black-backed) showed in normal numbers. The Iceland Gull

(four over two counts) was second in individuals only to five in 2011. The Glaucous Gull (40 over nine counts) was second only to 56 in 2011.

Doves—The Rock Pigeon (37,761 over 102 counts) was found in normal numbers, while the Mourning Dove (15,094 over 108 counts) was 36% below average. The number of Mourning Doves was the lowest since 14,702 in 2011 and 14,203 in 1999. The only Eurasian Collared-Doves were single birds at Bridgeport and Richland Center, plus a count week find at Randolph. We believe this dove is increasing in numbers within the state but this increase is not being reflected in the CBCs.

Owls—The Eastern Screech-Owl (158 over 35 counts) continued its decline being 13% below its ever decreasing 10-year average, while the Great Horned Owl (376 over 68 counts) broke its long decline with a slight 7% increase. The 376 individuals is the highest since 401 in 2007. The high count of Great Horned came from Blanchardville with 38 followed by better than 20 from Newberg, Green Bay, Madison, and Waterloo. The variation between Great Horned and Screech in some of these counts is striking, especially since most of these counts came from southern areas where Screech-Owls should be common. The most glaring differences came from Blanchardville (38 Great Horned to 11 Screech), Madison (21 Great Horned to six Screech), and Waterloo (23 Great Horned to zero Screech). A strong mix came from Newberg (25 Great Horned and 21 Screech). Of the common owls, the most impressive finds came from the Barred (149 over 50 counts), which was 38% above its average. The 149 individuals is record high, the old high

being 136 in 2006. The high count of Barred came from Blanchardville with 11. This was the fourth consecutive count with impressive Snowy Owl numbers. Nothing like this has happen in over 75 years of WSO CBSs. The Snowy Owl (47 over 18 counts) was record high in individuals. The previous high was 35 in 2013. The 18 circles is surpassed only by 21 in 2013. In three of the last four count years better than 30 Snowy were found. Those years were 2011 (32), 2013 (35), and 2014 (47). Previous to 2011, the high count had been 25 in 1967.

Kingfishers—Despite that most running water was open, the Belted Kingfisher (92 over 42 counts) was 24% below average.

Woodpeckers—This count year continued the trend of increasing numbers for every species of woodpecker. This includes the Red-headed Woodpecker (99 over 20 counts), which was 32% above its 10-year average. Of the woodpeckers, the Red-bellied and Pileated are making the most strident increases. The Red-bellied (3,223 over 107 counts) was 17% above average. The number of individuals was record high, the old high being 3,202 in 2013. These last two counts (2013 and 2014) are the only ones with better than 3,000 individuals. Once regulated to a southern status, this woodpecker can now be found in all parts of the state. The Pileated (623 over 88 counts) was record high in both counts and individuals. The former high for individuals was 544 in both 2007 and 2010. The number found in 2014 is 15% greater than this previous historic high. Attempting to keep pace with the Red-bellied and the Pileated, both the Downy and Hairy had strong counts. The Downy (6,088 over 109 counts) was 10% above its 10-year average. The

number of individuals was second only to 6,178 in 2009. The Hairy Woodpecker (2,617 over 109 counts) was 17% above average and record high in individuals. The old high was 2,521 in 2009. After an absence of two years, Black-backed Woodpeckers were found at Caroline, Clam Lake, and Three Lakes.

Falcons—The species in this group (American Kestrel, Merlin, and Peregrine Falcon) were found in numbers close to normal.

Shrikes through Ravens—The Northern Shrike (129 over 66 counts) was 54% below its 10-year average. The number of individuals was the lowest since 121 in 1992 (when there were but 85 counted). Both Blue Jays and American Crows were found in normal numbers. The Gray Jay (16 over six counts) had its second consecutive weak count. Other than the 10 jays over four counts in 2013, nothing compares to this decrease. Will the 2015 Count continue this trend?

Larks—A year without snow is a year with few Horned Larks. The Horned Lark (994 over 45 counts) was 80% below average. This is the weakest show of numbers since 757 in 1995. This count contrasts with the previous year when 9,425 larks were found over 71 counts.

Chickadees, Titmouse, Nuthatches, and Creepers—The Black-capped Chickadee continued its recent trend of sluggish numbers. The 27,673 counted in 2014 was 9% below average. After an absence in 2013, four Boreal Chickadees were found at Three Lakes. Along with the Gray Jay, this seems to be a disappearing species in Wisconsin. Coming from the other side of latitude is the Tufted Titmouse with ever increasing totals. The 916 titmouse found over 41 counts is 10% above average.

The Red-breasted Nuthatch (1,363 over 85 counts) was 30% below average. One must go back to 2002 to find a lower number (833) of Red-breasted. The White-breasted Nuthatch (6,824 over 110 counts) was 10% above average and the number of individuals was record high. The previous record had been 6,467 in 2006. After a record setting 754 individuals in 2013, the Brown Creeper (330 over 69 counts) was 11% below average.

Wrens and Kinglets—There was a sharp drop in Winter Wrens (nine over five counts) compared to recent years. For example, on the 2013 Count there were 26 found over 14 counts. The Carolina Wren (17 over 10 counts) showed normal numbers. The Golden-crowned Kinglet (216 over 44 counts) was 10% above its 10-year average. Ruby-crowned Kinglets were documented from La Crosse (two birds), Milwaukee, and Waterloo.

Thrushes—This was a weak year for thrushes. In 2005 the Eastern Bluebird was found in numbers never before seen in Wisconsin with 779 tabulated over 54 circles. Since then, though numbers have remained higher than any found before 2005, those numbers have fluctuated greatly from year to year. This year's total of 288 over 28 counts was 46% below the 10-year average. In a like manner, the American Robin (1,823 over 56 counts) was 64% below average. Robin numbers seem to fluctuate in unison with Cedar Waxwing numbers. In 2013, American Robins were 79% above their 10-year average while the Waxwing was 140% above that average. This year, with a dip in Robin numbers, there was a corresponding drop of 53% for Waxwings. There was but a single count day Townsend's Solitaire, that being a bird

at Newburg. For the first time since 2008 there was no Varied Thrush. The Hermit Thrush (six over two counts) had its worst showing of individuals since four in 1998.

Catbirds through Waxwings—The only find of Gray Catbirds was a count week individual in Madison. Brown Thrashers were found at Ephraim and Stevens Point. The European Starling (104,315 over 105 counts) was 14% above average and had its highest total of individual since 108,061 in 2001. As mentioned, the Cedar Waxwing (3,177 over 57 counts) was 53% below its 10-year average. Bohemian Waxwing numbers fluctuate greatly from year to year. This year's totals (183 over seven counts), while 57% below average, are an increase from the 24 over six counts in 2013.

Longspurs and Snow Buntings—Due to the lack of snow, birds in this grouping (as with open field birds in general) fared poorly. After a record shattering 13,303 birds over 55 counts in the snow filled year of 2013, the Lapland Longspur (955 over 15 counts) was 75% below its average. The number of individuals was the lowest since 535 in 2008, while the number of counts was the lowest since 12 in 2007. Similarly, the Snow Bunting (2,746 over 52 counts) was 78% below average. The number of individuals was the lowest since 2,581 in 1986.

Warblers—The only count day warbler was the ever dependable Yellow-rumped with reports from Brussels (two birds), New Franken, and Sauk City. Starting with 1957, Yellow-rumped Warblers have been report every year except for 1964, 1966, 1970, and 1972. There was also a count week Pine Warbler on the Oshkosh Count.

Towhees through Cardinals—In mild

years with little snow, birds in this group are likely to be found in smaller numbers. The American Tree Sparrow (11,520 over 97 counts) was 43% below average, while the Junco (30,383 over 107 counts) was 31% below average. In a like manner, the Song Sparrow was 56% below its 10-year average and the White-throated Sparrow 24% below average. The Fox Sparrow (14 over 12 counts) was 67% below average. Less common species were found in numbers near normal or slightly less. Eastern Towhees were reported on count days from Bridgeport and Sauk City. The Chipping Sparrow (six over five counts) matched the record high of six over five counts in 2007. A Field Sparrow was found at Baraboo, while a count week Vesper Sparrow was reported from Richland Center. For only the third time since 1998 there was no Savannah Sparrow. The Swamp Sparrow (24 over 11 counts) was 59% below average and the White-crowned Sparrow (12 over eight counts) was 61% below average. A Harris's Sparrow was found at Bridgeport. Befitting the mild conditions, Northern Cardinals were 19% below average.

Blackbirds—Despite an open landscape and exposed farm fields, blackbirds had a poor count. The Red-winged Blackbird (192 over 16 counts) was 76% below its 10-year average. The only meadowlark of any sort was the Eastern, with single birds at Ellsworth and Pensaukee. The Rusty Blackbird was well below average with but eight individuals over four counts. For the third time in four years there was no Brewer's Blackbird. In 50 years of counts from 1960 through 2010, the Brewer's had been missed only in 1962, 1973, 1983, and 2002. In a like manner, the Common Grackle was 37% below

average and the Brown-headed Cowbird 50% below average.

Finches—After record highs in 2012 and record lows in 2013, many finches had but modest gains over 2013 lows. After 1,655 individuals in 2012 followed by nothing in 2013, there were eight Pine Grosbeaks over six counts in 2014. Outside of 2013, this was the worst showing of Pine Grosbeaks since 1982. While the House Finch was 25% below its average, the Purple Finch was 11% above that average. The 1,461 Purple Finch over 77 counts was the best showing since 3,606 over 85 counts in 2005. After 520 individuals in 2012 followed by but six in 2013, there were 48 Red Crossbills over eight counts in 2014. Although an improvement over 2013, these 48 were 58% below the 10-year average. In a similar fashion, after 2,018 in 2012 followed by none in 2013, there were 84 White-winged Crossbills over four counts in 2014. These 84 were 89% below average and, outside of 2013, the worst showing since 2007. Both Common Redpolls and Pine Siskins had strong counts. After only 190 birds over 21 counts in 2013, there were 7,531 Common Redpolls over 66 counts in 2014. This number of individuals was 100% above the 10-year average. In good redpoll years there are usually finds of Hoary Redpolls. This year found seven Hoary spread across six circles. After just 122 individuals in 2013, the Pine Siskin (7,427 over 96 counts) was 92% above its 10-year average. The American Goldfinch, with 15,016 individuals, was 35% below its 10-year average and had the lowest count since 14,304 in 2001. As with other northern species, such as the Pine Grosbeak and the two crossbills, the Evening Grosbeak improved over 2013 lows but its total of 174 individuals

was 54% below the 10-year average. Starting with 1957, the only years with fewer Evening Grosbeaks were 1960 (with 151 in a year with but 47 circles), 2008 (with 63), and 2013 (with 21).

House Sparrow—For the third consecutive year the House Sparrow (52,234 over 102 counts) was slightly above its 10-year average. The 102 circles match the record high set in 2012.

**TABLE 11. APPENDIX: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE
WISCONSIN 2014 CBC**

An alphabetical listing of the counts follows. This listing includes the location of the count center plus the name, address, telephone number, and email address of the compiler. For birders wanting to join a count, it is suggested they contact the count compiler. For those wanting to start a new count, they must first contact the state compiler whose address is located at the end of this article.

Amherst (45); Jct. of Hwys. A and B, Portage County; Karen Dostal, km-dostal@wi-net.com. **Antigo** (24); Jct. of 45 and 7th Ave, Antigo; Nancy Richmond, N3480 County Road S, Antigo, WI 54409; 715. 623. 6850; polarpastor@gmail.com.

Appleton (56); Jct. Hwys. 47 and 125, Outagamie Co.; Darwin Tiede, 2809 Schaefer Circle, Appleton, WI 54915; 920. 997. 9418; ctiede@new.rr.com.

Armstrong Creek (21); Jct. of Hwys. 8 and 101, Forest County; Kay Kavanagh, 712 Lakeview Ln., Niagara, WI 54151; 715. 589. 2299; kkav2299@gmail.com.

Arpin (46); 1/2 mi. N of Jct. Hwy. C and Oak Rd., Wood Co.; Ivan Rennhack, 7574 Arpin-Sherry Rd, Vesper, WI 54489; 715. 451. 3588; rennhacki@yahoo.com.

Ashland (4); Jct. Hwy. 2 and Sanborn Ave., Ashland; Ryan Brady, 75355 Bourgo Road, Washburn, WI 54891; 715. 373. 0230; ryanbrady10@hotmail.com.

Baraboo (92); Jct. City View Rd. and Hwy. A, Baraboo; Scott Swengel, 909 Birch St., Baraboo, WI 53913; 608. 356. 9543; aswengel@jvl.net.com.

Bayfield (3); T 50 N, R 5 W, S-22; David A. Bratley; Box 518, Washburn, WI 54891; 715. 373. 2564; dabirder@juno.com.

Beloit (99); Jct. Tracy and Eau Claire Rds., about two miles W of Rock Co. Airport; Brad Paulson, 15034 W. Carroll Rd., Brodhead, WI 53520; 608. 879. 2647; bradp@ruppseeds.com.

Black River Falls (41); Jct. Hwys. H and 54, Jackson Co.; Judy Allen, W12866 River Rd., Black River Falls, WI 54615; 608. 488. 4150; knothole@centurytel.net.

Blanchardville (102); 2.5 miles SW of Blanchardville; David Willard, Bird Division, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605; 312. 665. 7731; dwillard@fieldmuseum.org.

Bridgeport (108); Hwy. 18 bridge over Wisconsin R.; Dennis Kirschbaum, 1505 E. Parrish St., Prairie du Chien, WI 53821; 608. 326. 2718; kad9801@centurytel.net.

Brodhead (100); Jct. of Golf Course Rd. and Sugar River Trail, Green Co.; Quentin Yoerger, 6831 N. Francis Dr., Evansville, WI 53536; 608. 882. 6078; harrierqman@gmail.com.

Brussels (62); Jct. Hwy. 57 and Stevenson Pier Rd., Door Co.; Wendy Lukes, 4449 Ploor Rd., Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235; 920. 746. 7616; reutwrl@yahoo.com.

Burlington (85); Jct. Hwy. A and Crossway Rd., Racine Co.; Maureen Gross, S109 W27685 Maple Ave., Mukwonago, WI 53149; 262. 363. 4307; gr8buy@centurytel.net.

Cable (8); Jct. Hwys. M and D, Bayfield Co.; Leslie Strapon, Cable Natural History Museum, P.O. Box 416, Cable, WI 54821; 715. 798. 3890; katie@cablemuseum.org.

Caroline (26); two miles west of Caroline; Jan Hewitt, 1074 E. Paulson Rd., Iola, WI 54945; 715. 445. 2489.

Cassville (109); Jct. Garden Prairie and Muskellunge Rds., Grant Co.; David Sikorski, 449 N. 39th St., Milwaukee, WI 53208; 414. 379. 9650; akela317@aol.com.

Cedar Grove (67); Jct. Hwy. G and Palmer Rd., Sheboygan Co.; Seth Cutright, 3352 Knollwood Rd., West Bend, WI 53095; 262. 365. 8716; stcutright31@gmail.com.

Chippewa Falls (34); Jct. Hwys. 178 and S, Chippewa Co.; Bruce Steger, 19676 70th Ave., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; 715. 723. 0209; just4birds@att.net.

Clam Lake (7); 7 miles SE of Clam Lake; Keith Merkel, 11722 Robin Rd., Marshfield, WI 54449; 715. 384. 2383; kkemerkel@yahoo.com.

Clyde (103); Jct. Hwy. ZZ and Weaver Rd., Iowa Co.; Steve Greb, 1714 Labrador Rd., Oregon, WI 53575; 608. 835. 5266; steven.greb@gmail.com.

Collins (76); 3 miles W of St. Nazianz on Hwy. C; Bob Domagalski, P.O. Box 396, St. Nazianz, WI 54232; 920. 881. 4002; rcd2@new.rr.com.

Columbus (no count submitted); Jct. Johnson and Jahnke Sts. (south of Columbus); Chris West, 20262 Jarvis Hollow, Richland Center, WI 53581; 608. 647. 6403; chris.w.birder@gmail.com.

Cooksville (98); Cooksville, Rock Co.; David and Anna Marie Huset, 242 W. Church St., Evansville, WI 53536; 608. 882. 5648; huset@att.net.

Dundee (80); Hwy. DD, W of Auburn Lake, Fond du Lac Co.; Jeff Baughman, jJBaughman@csd.k12.wi.us.

Durand (33); Jct. Hwys. 25 and DD 3 miles N of Durand, Dunn Co.; Bruce Steger, 19676 70th Ave., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; 715. 723. 0209; just4birds@att.net.

Ellsworth (30); 1/4 mile west of Jct. 430 Ave. and O, Pierce County; Jim Beix, jbeix@disup.us.

Ephraim (60); Hwy. A 3 miles S of Jct. with Hwy. 42, Door Co.; Brian Forest, P.O. Box 152, Baileys Harbor, WI 54202; 920. 839. 2802; brian@ridgesanctuary.org.

Fennimore (104); Jct. Hwy. 61 and 9th Street, Fennimore, Grant County; Chuck Horn, 3510 Wood Road, Fennimore, WI 53809; 608. 822. 6574; horncn@wildblue.net.

Fifield (6); Fifield Post Office; Thomas Nicholls, W7283 Walnut St. P.O. Box 63, Fifield, WI 54524; 715. 762. 3076; nicho002@umn.edu.

Florence (20); just NE of center of Section 19, Town of Commonwealth, Florence Co.; Kay Kavanagh, 712 Lakeview Ln., Niagara, WI 54151; 715. 589. 2299; kkav2299@gmail.com.

Fond du Lac (78); Jct. Tower and Cody Rds., Fond du Lac Co.; Jeff Baughman,

W2640 Middle Road, Campbellsport, WI 53010; 920. 960. 4732; JBaughman@csd.k12.wi.us.

Fort Atkinson (97); Jct. Hwy. K and Hackbarth Ave., Jefferson Co.; Richard Wanie, W5920 Lee Dr., Fort Atkinson, WI 53538; 920. 563. 6274; crwanie@att.net.

Fremont (52); Jct. Hwys. I and HH 4 miles SW of Fremont; Larry Riedinger, PO Box 11, Caroline, WI 54928; 920. 205. 7491; riedingerl.aves@yahoo.com.

Friendship (48); Jct. 16th Ave. and F, Adams Co.; Jym Mooney, 2183 N 54th St., Mil., WI 53208; 414. 875. 6825; hopmoon@milwpc.com.

Gilman (36); 1 mile W of Miller Dam, Taylor Co.; Ken Luepke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479; 715. 659. 3910; connied1@charter.net.

Grantsburg (11); Jct. Hwys. 70 and 48 in Grantsburg; Dennis Allaman, 506 W. St. George Ave., Grantsburg, WI 54840; 715. 463. 2365; allaman@usa.net.

Green Bay (74); Jct. Allouez and S. Webster Aves.; John Jacobs, 2373 Libal St., Green Bay, WI 54301; 920. 432. 2438; jacobs_rs@yahoo.com.

Green Lake (50); Jct. Hwy. J and Swamp Rd., Green Lake Co.; Thomas Schultz, N6104 Honeysuckle Lane, Green Lake, WI 54941; 920. 294. 3021; trschultz@centurytel.net.

Gurney (5); Hwy. 169 in Gurney; Joan Elias, 11140 W. Edwards Rd., Saxon, WI 54559; 715. 893. 2358; jeelias@centurylink.net.

Hales Corners (70); Jct. 27th St. and Rawson Ave., (Milwaukee Co. only); Mark Verhagen, 9701 W. College Ave., Franklin, WI 53123; 414. 425. 8550; mark.verhagen@ces.uwex.edu.

Hartford (81); Jct. Hwys. 60 and 83 in Hartford; Thomas B. Schaefer, 3712 Kettle Moraine Rd., Hartford, WI 53027; 262. 825. 8210; schaefertrees@gmail.com.

Hayward (9); boat landing at Phipps near Hwy. 63, Sawyer Co.; Leslie Strapon, Cable Natural History Museum, P.O. Box 416, Cable, WI 54821; 715. 798. 3890; Katie@cablemuseum.org.

Herbster (2) Hwy. 13, 1 mile W of Herbster; Barbara Moldenhauer, 86405 Bark River Rd., Hebster, WI 54844; 715. 774. 3700; boatnbird@msn.com.

Holcombe (35); Chippewa-Rusk county line, 1 mile E of Hwy. 27; Bruce Steger, 19676 70th Ave., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; 715. 723. 0209; just4birds@att.net.

Horicon (89); Jct. Main Ditch and Main Dike in Refuge; Jeff Bahls, 4686 Blackbird Rd, Beaver Dam, WI 53916; 920. 210. 4832; jbahls@wildblue.net.

Hudson (14); Afton, MN; Joseph Merchak, 210 N. Ilwaco Rd., River Falls, WI 54022; 715. 425. 1169; jmerchak@baldwin-telecom.net.

Hustisford (90); Jct. Hwys. CJ and M, just east of Clyman; Becca Sher, 262. 707. 7478; becca@beccasher.com.

Kenosha (72); Jct. Hwys. 158 and 104th Ave. (Kenosha Co. only); Valerie Mann, 9800 160th Ave., Bristol, WI 53104; 262. 857. 8008; naturalist@pringlenc.org.

Kewaunee (63); Jct. Hwys. 42 and D, Kewaunee Co.; Paul Schilke; 920. 639. 6151; paulschilke@gmail.com.

Kickapoo Valley (106); Jct. Hwys. T and 131, Monroe Co.; Eric Epstein, 22505 Kensington Rd., Norwalk, WI 54648; 608. 823. 7837; tickcity@centurytel.net.

La Crosse (43); La Crosse Courthouse; Dan Jackson, S2256 CTH K, Chaseburg, WI 54621; 608. 483. 2271; dejackson2256@gmail.com.

La Farge (107); La Farge, Vernon County; Ben Johnston, Kickapoo Valley

Reserve, S3661 Hwy. 131, La Farge, WI 54639; 608. 625. 2960; Ben.Johnston@Wisconsin.gov.

Lake Geneva (86); Interlaken Lodge, Hwy. 50 (approx. 2 M east of Jct. with Hwy 67); Joe Jacyna, 262. 248. 0198; twobirders@wi.rr.com.

Lakewood (22); Jct. Hwy T and FR 2117, Oconto County; Mary Maertz; timarytm@yahoo.com.

Luck (12); Jct. 180 Ave. and 180 St., Polk County; Robin Maercklein, 1216 Tugle Pkwy, Amery, WI 54001; 715. 483. 5278; robinmaercklein@gmail.net.

Madison (95); State Capitol; Aaron Stutz, 125 Phillips Lane, Lake Mills, WI 53551; 920. 648. 3761; agstutz@sbcglobal.net.

Manitowish Waters (15); Jct. Hwys. 51 and W, Vilas Co.; John Bates, 4245 Hwy. 47, Mercer, WI 54547; 715. 476. 2828; Manitowish@centurytel.net.

Manitowoc (65); 2 mi. S of Newtonburg; Bob Domagalski, PO Box 396, St. Nazianz, WI 54232; 920. 881. 4002; rcd2@new.rr.com.

Meadow Valley (no count submitted); Jct. Jackson, Juneau and Wood cos.; Andy Paulios, 101 S. Webster St. Madison, WI 53707; 608. 264. 6137; andy.paulios@wi.gov.

Medford (37); 2.5 miles NE of Whittlesey, Taylor Co.; Joe Scott; joeysramon1@yahoo.com.

Menchalville (75); Menchalville; Bob Domagalski, PO Box 396, St. Nazianz, WI 54232; 920. 881. 4002; rcd2@new.rr.com.

Milwaukee (69); Jct. Port Washington Rd. and Hampton Ave., Glendale; Andrea Szymczak, 822 Lemira Ave., Waukesha, WI 53188; 262. 370. 8403; harrierhawk1@hotmail.com.

Minoqua (16); Jct. Hwys. 70 and 51 in Minocqua, Oneida County; Guy David, P.O. Box 462, Lac Du Flambeau, WI 54538; 715. 588. 3694; bgdavid@wildblue.net.

Monroe (101); tangent of

Green County, Lafayette County, and the Illinois State Line; John Petterson; jskpat@tds.net. **Montello** (49); Harrisville, Marquette Co.; Daryl Christensen, N6053 County Y, Montello, WI 53949; 608. 296. 3068; daryl@darylchristensen.com.

Mount Horeb (94); Jct. Hwys. 78 and Bus. 18/151, Mount Horeb; Kerry Beheler, 105 Oak Tree Dr., Mt. Horeb, WI 53572; 608. 437. 6938; kerry.beheler@gmail.com.

Nelson (32); 1 mile S of Jct. Hwys. I and D; Bruce Steger, 19676 70th Ave., Chippewa Falls, WI 54729; 715. 723. 0209; just4birds@att.net.

New Franken (73); Jct. Hwys. P and SS, Brown County; Ed Houston, 2818 Sugarbush Ct., Green Bay, WI 54301; 920. 339. 3273; ezechouston@aol.com.

New Richmond (13); 2 miles E of Boardman, St. Croix Co.; Joseph Merchak, 210 N. Ilwaco Rd., River Falls, WI 54022; 715. 425. 1169; jmerchak@baldwin-telecom.net.

Newburg (68); Jct. Hwy. 33 and Lakeland School Rd., Ozaukee Co.; Mary Hollebeck, c/o Riveredge Nature Center, P.O. Box 26, Newburg, WI 53060; 800. 287. 8098; mholleback@riveredge.us.

Norske (54); 1 mile E of Jct. Hwy P and Rustad Rd., Waupaca Co.; Jan Hewitt, 1074 E. Paulson Rd., Iola, WI 54945; 715. 445. 2489.

Oconomowoc (82); Hwy 67, 2 miles N of Oconomowoc; Brad Webb, 321 N. Monroe St., Watertown, WI 53098; 920. 261. 0326; brad@theropod.org.

Oshkosh (57); Jct. Hwys. 21 and 41 in Oshkosh; Thomas Ziebell, 1638 White Swan Dr., Oshkosh, WI 54901; 920. 235. 0326; cziebell@new.rr.com.

Owen (38); Hwy. D 2.5 miles N of Hwy. 29, Clark Co.; Gayle Davis, N 1503 Putnam Dr., Owen, WI 54460; 715. 229. 2022; hummmnbrd@gmail.com.

Palmyra (84); 0.5 miles N of Jct. Hwy 20 and Nelson Rd., Walworth Co.; Eric Howe, N9564 Nature Rd., Eagle, WI 53119; 262. 594. 5853; cbc@hoyaudubon.org.

Pardeeville (87); north end of access road that comes from Monthey Rd. into the south side of French Creek Wildlife Area, Columbia Co.; Paul and Glenna Schwalbe, 203 Breezy Point Dr., Pardeeville, WI 53954; 608. 429. 4365; p.g6schwalbe@gmail.com.

Pensaukee (29); Pensaukee; Thomas Erdman, 4094 Hwy. S, Rte. 2, Oconto, WI 54153; 920. 465. 2713; erdmant@uwgb.edu.

Peshigo (28); Harmony Corners, Marinette Co.; Joan Campbell, d0dobird2002@yahoo.com.

Phelps (17); Jct. FR 2199 and FR 2533, 2 miles SW of Phelps; Mike Peczynski, mike.pez@hotmail.com.

Platteville (110); Cornelia on Ct. O, Grant Co.; Karl and Dorthy Legler, 429 Franklin St., Sauk City, WI 53583; 608. 643. 4926; karlndot@charter.net.

Plymouth (79); Jct. Hwys. 23 and C, Sheboygan Co.; Robert Brigham, 851 Chaplin Ct., Plymouth, WI 53073; 920. 892. 7716; rbrigham@wi.rr.com.

Poynette (91); Jct. Hwys. 51 and CS; Mark and Sue Martin, W7503 Kampen Rd., Arlington, WI 53911; 608. 333. 9645; goosep@madisonaudubon.org.

Racine (71); Hwy. H 0.5 miles S of Hwy. K (Racine Co. only); Eric Howe, N9564 Nature Rd., Eagle, WI 53119; 262. 594. 5853; cbc@hoyaudubon.org.

Randolph (88); Hwy. P midway between Cambria and Randolph, Columbia Co.; Jeff Bahls, 4686 Blackbird Rd, Beaver Dam, WI 53916; 920. 210. 4832; jbahls@wildblue.net.

Retreat (no count submitted); Jct. of Gilman Rd. and Bishop Rd., Vernon County; Chris West, 20262 Jarvis Hollow Rd., Richland Center, WI 53581; 608. 475. 9016; chris.w.birder@gmail.com.

Rhineland (19); Rhineland; Vanessa Haese-Lehman, 333 E. Rives St., Rhineland, WI 54501; 715. 369. 3708; vhaeselehman@gmail.com.

Rice Lake (10); Jct. Hwys 48 and M in Baron County, Robin Maercklein, robinmaercklein@gmail.com.

Richland Center (105); Jct. Hwys. O and TB SE of Richland Center; Robert Hirschy, University of Wisconsin Center-Richland, 1200 Hwy. 14 West, Richland Center, WI 53581; 608. 647. 3042; hirschy2@yahoo.com.

Rosendale (58); 2.5 miles S of junc. of Hwys. 23 and 26, Fond du Lac Co.; Kerry Sehloff, Kerry, sehloff@uwc.edu.

Sauk City (93); 2.5 miles SE of Witwen, Sauk Co.; Karl and Dorothy Legler, 429 Franklin St., Sauk City, WI 53583; 608. 643. 4926; karlndot@charter.net.

Shawano (27); 3 miles N of Lunds, Shawano Co.; Tim Ewing, W5646 Lindsten Rd., Shiocton, WI 54170; 715. 758. 6999; nnc@navarino.org.

Sheboygan (66); Jct. 10th St. and Erie Ave., Sheboygan; Debie Dederling, dedering@charter.net.

Shiocton (55); Jct. Hwys. M and 54, Outagamie Co.; Steven Petznick, Mosquito Hill Nature Center, N3880 Rogers Rd., New London, WI 54961; 920. 779. 6433; Steve.Petznick@outagamie.org.

Spencer (39); Jct. Hwys. F and 153, Marathon Co.; Ken Luepke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479; 715. 659. 3910; connied1@charter.net.

Spring Valley (31); Jct. of 690 Ave. and 290 St., Pierce County; Jim Beix; jbeix@dishup.us.

Stevens Point (44); Old Main Bldg., U.W.-Stevens Point; Nancy Stevenson, 1890 Red Pine Ln., Stevens Point, WI 54481; 715. 341. 0084; gypsysigma@yahoo.com.

Stockbridge (778); intersection of County BB and Killsnake Rd., Calumet County; Terri Welisek, W4923 Golf Course Rd, Sherwood, WI 54169; 920. 989. 1969; terriw@new.rr.com.

Sturgeon Bay (61); Jct. Hwys. 57 and P, Door Co.; Wendy Lukes, 4449 Ploor Rd., Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235; 920. 746. 7616; reutwrl@yahoo.com.

Summit Lake (23); Jct. of Fritzgerald Dam Rd. and T, Langlade Co.; Carly Lapin; Carly.Lapin@wisconsin.gov.

Superior (1); Jct. Co. A and Dopp Rd, Superior; Nancy Raffetto, raffetto@wisc.edu.

Three Lakes (18); 6 miles E of Three Lakes; Mike Peczynski; mike.pez@hotmail.com.

Trempealeau (42); Jct. Hwy. K and Fremont St., Trempealeau; Al Wernecke, 23787 Trail View Lane, Trempealeau, WI 54661; 608. 534. 6330; ajja701@triwest.net.

Two Rivers (64); Mishicot; Bob Domagalski, PO Box 396, St. Nazianz, WI 54232; 920. 881. 4002; rcd2@new.rr.com.

Washington Island (59); Washington Island; Ursula Petersen, 3112 Sunnyside St., Stoughton, WI 53589; 608. 873. 0294; buboarcto2@gmail.com.

Waterloo (96); Jct. of Hwys. O and B on Jefferson/Dane county line, 5 miles west of Lake Mills; Karen Etter Hale, 517 Tower St., Lake Mills, WI 53551; 920. 648. 8195; chimneyswift1@icloud.com.

Waukesha (83); Jct. Hwy. D and Brookhill Rd., Waukesha Co.; Cathy Heyen; cghawk@hotmail.com.

Waupaca (53); Jct. Casesy Rd. and Little Wolf River, Waupaca Co.; Jan Hewitt, 1074 E. Paulson Rd., Iola, WI 54945; 715. 445. 2489.

Wausau (25); Jct. Grand Ave. and Thomas St., Wausau; Lynn Ott, 409 N. 11th St., Wausau, WI 54403 ; 715. 848. 1204; laott@frontier.com.

Wautoma (51); Mount Morris, Waushara Co.; Chip Hutler, W6378 Cty. Rd. YY, Neshkoro, WI 54960; 920. 293. 4500; gonhawkn@centurytel.net.

Willard (40); 1 mile E and 1.5 miles S of Willard, Clark Co.; Ken Luepke, B-894 Eau Pleine Rd., Spencer, WI 54479; 715. 659. 3910; connied1@charter.net.

Wisconsin Rapids (47); Wisconsin Rapids Airport; Darwin Tiede, 2809 Schaefer Circle, Appleton, WI 54915; 920. 997. 9418; ctiede@new.rr.com.

50 Years Ago . . . Spring 1966, excerpts from Spring 1966, Volume 28, Number 1

by Nancy Nabak

The cover of the Spring 1996 Passenger Pigeon displays an American Kestrel identified as a “Sparrow Hawk” photographed by Alfred O. Holz. Interestingly enough, inside the journal is a pink slip Research Committee Survey. Three separate surveys are on it. The first is regarding nesting sightings of Bald Eagles and Osprey in 1965, 1966 or earlier years—results needing to be sent to Chuck Sindelar. The second one is looking for Double-crested Cormorant and Black-Crowned Night Heron nesting observations in the same years. The last relates to Sandhill Cranes, specifically looking for nesting information and details regarding summer residency, spring migration, and fall migration.

Frances Hammerstrom wrote an essay on falconry and in it she states, “Falconers have certain attributes—a deep love, not only for their own birds, but for all birds of prey and their conservation. Many falconers are artists, and an astonishing percentage are actively engaged in research on hawks. At the recent International Symposium on Peregrines held in Madison, Wisconsin, about 40 experts on birds of prey were gathered together. Eighteen of them were falconers. Of the ten scientists from foreign countries, at least seven were falconers. What other sport has such a high percentage of its adherents actively working on research and conservation of any group of birds?”

University Arboretum Hosts Rare Visitor from the Southwest—A Painted Redstart. April 22, 1965 Mrs. Robert J. Sutherland, her daughter, Beth, and two neighbor children, all under the age of 14, witnessed a hypothetical sighting of a Painted Redstart. “At times, it seemed that he wanted us to take special note of him and sat still long enough for us to note the positive field marks including the white belly and white patches under the tail and wings, the white wing band and eye ring, and of course, the breast, so beautifully brilliant that it could never be reproduced in like color.”

Excerpts from Vol. 27(1), 1965 by WSO Historian Nancy J. Nabak, 410 Stonehedge Road, Green Bay, WI 54302; 920. 655. 4185; historian@wsobirds.org



This Dunlin posed momentarily for Jeremy Meyer in Racine County in May 2015.

“By the Wayside”—Spring 2015

(“By the Wayside” is intended to show selected documentation that successfully won acceptance from the WSO Records Committee. They are presented without editing, as submitted by the authors.)

Some of the species documented with reports this season as rare or uncommon include: Mississippi Kite, Yellow Rail, Short-billed Dowitcher (Record Early), Band-tailed Pigeon, Northern Hawk-Owl, Great Gray Owl, Veery (Record Early), Lazuli Bunting, and Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch. Below are selected descriptions.

MISSISSIPPI KITE

May 8, 2015, Forest Beach Migratory Preserve, Ozaukee County

Bird was smaller than an American Crow that briefly harassed it. Mostly pale gray plumage on very slender raptor except for some retained immature barring in secondaries visible on underside of wing, and some faint transverse markings on underside of tail. Very buoyant flight, reminiscent of harrier, but much smaller. Falcon-like profile, but with very different tail shape characteristic of only this species. Tail fanned several times while in flight.

—William Mueller, Milwaukee, WI

YELLOW RAIL

May 2, 2015, White River Marsh, Green Lake County

Our WSO group (field trip) was listening for marsh birds at the eastern end of White River Marsh Rd. (43.926692, -89.066151) when Tom Schultz noted the ticking call of this bird. Once clued in, could easily pick up the bird's consistent tic-tic, (slight pause) tic-tic-tic call. The bird called it's rhythmic two part ticking call several times from this same location. Each of the 25 people in our group was able to hear its call as well.

—Jeff Baughman, Campbellsport, WI

SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER (RECORD EARLY)

April 19, 2015, Nine Springs, Madison, Dane County

I propose that this bird is a Short-billed Dowitcher of the L. g. griseus subspecies or at least intermediate between griseus and hendersoni. Jamarillo and Henshaw (Birding World 8:221–228) have shown that the SBDOs breeding in Churchill on the west side of Hudson Bay include griseus which would mean that it is possible to see them in the midwest during migration.

That said—let's look at the salient

features for id by structure and plumage.

L. g. griseus in basic plumage shows a white underside, orange spotted neck and breast (Sibley First Ed Pg 191). The bird under discussion here shows a mildly marked orange wash on neck and chest and a perceptibly light lower underside (see upload 1).

Let's compare plumage to LBDO. Compared to LBDO where a bird in or molting into alternate plumage which would have a heavily streaked neck (Sibley First Ed Pg 190), this bird does not (See upload 2).

Also mentioned in Sibley Ed 1 and Nat. Geo. Ed 3/4 is that upperparts of LBDOs tend to look darker overall (back, scapular, covert, and/or tertial feathers mostly black mixed with chestnut) than those of SBDOs (black mixed with broader and paler buff areas). As shown in the photo (upload 3) the coverts and tertials of this bird show large areas of pale buff and gray coloration.

The structural field mark mentioned in (<http://www.surfbirds.com/ID%20Articles/dowitchers1005/dowitchers.html>) is the loreal angle. The bird in question has a loreal angle of a little over 21 degrees (see upload 4)—which puts it squarely in SBDO territory.

—*Sunil Gopalan, Middleton, WI*

BAND-TAILED PIGEON

March 27, 2015, Private Residence near Cuba City, Grant County

This was a very large pigeon which stood out when it was perched on an open branch. It seemed to be larger than a feral Rock Pigeon, but none were nearby for direct comparison. The best view of the details was when it

perched about 50 yards away in a birch tree near the homeowners bird feeders.

It had a rather plain brown face and crown and a large somewhat iridescent black patch on the nape. Above this patch was a thin white horizontal bar. The visible underparts were a pale gray and the upperparts were plain gray with no wing bars. The wingtips were charcoal gray. The tail and rump were a pale gray, but there was a faint, but wide band of darker gray on the uppersurface of the tail starting at about two-thirds of the distance from the tip of the tail to the rump.

The bill was yellowish-orange with a black tip, the eye was rather yellow and there was a distinct red orbital ring. I failed to notice the leg coloration.

—*Thomas Wood, Menomonee Falls, WI*

NORTHERN HAWK-OWL

March 20, 2015, Ashland, Ashland County

I noted a medium-size owl sitting in deciduous tree while driving west on USH 2 near the Chequamegon Hotel. I doubled-back and parked on a pull-off several hundred feet from the bird. Big head, yellow eyes (in front, not on sides of head), no "ear tufts". Long tail gave bird a slim, though powerful profile. Size (estimate) approaching that of a (small) Crow (or Long-eared Owl), not nearly as big as the Snowy Owl I had just seen in a nearby marina (several crows flew over the Snowy). Overall color dark brown, with white spotting on wings. Facial pattern was striking, as the sides of the disk were outlined by heavy black borders. When the bird turned its head a whitish vertical mark was visible behind the dark disk borders, and then toward the back of the head there was another blackish verti-

cal line or stripe (very striking). Underparts were barred, not streaked, from breast to lower belly (maybe all the way to the undertail coverts). Forehead came to a sharp “v” just above and between the eyes (which had whitish “eyebrows”), and was finely speckled with very small whitish spots

—Eric Epstein, Norwalk, WI

GREAT GRAY OWL

May 27, 2015, Branstad, Burnett County

No ear tufts, Grey in color—especially cryptic coloration on the back, Flat dinner plate shaped face, and YELLOW eyes which were clearly visible with the naked eye, through binoculars, and, to a lesser extent in the picture i got of the bird flying toward me make this species/observation unmistakable. I will add the caveat that had i not gotten pictures, I likely would have doubted someone else telling me they saw one in this area at this time of year. I fully understand how rare/unusual this bird is at this location.

—Matthew Berg, Saint Croix Falls, WI

VEERY (RECORD EARLY)

April 11, 2015, Lake Park, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County

Saw bird fly up from trail and land on low branch (less than two feet) on side of brushy ravine. Bird was in full sunlight as it sat on the branch, and the bright cinnamon color of its upper parts was very striking. Unlike the dozen or so Hermit Thrushes I had been seeing this morning, this bird did not lift and lower its tail upon landing on its perch. I began to attempt to move in closer to get a photo, but the

bird flew down into the ravine and I could not relocate it. I did not realize at the time that this was earlier than expected for the species, or I would have devoted more time to searching for the bird to try to get a photo.

—Jym Mooney, Milwaukee, WI

LAZULI BUNTING

May 15, 2015 Lake Park, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County

I saw the bird initially on the ground and then it flew up onto some low shrubs. A small finch with overall warm, brown coloration with a small blue patch on the shoulder. My first thought was a young male Indigo Bunting but this bird looked different. The color was a warmer, reddish brown and there were two distinct wing bars. When the bird turned and faced me, I noticed that the throat and upper breast were the same warm brown color as the rest of the bird but the lower breast and belly were distinctly lighter off white. The blue patch was just in front of the bend in the wing (shoulder). It was a brighter, sky blue not the dark color that an Indigo Bunting would be. I tried to capture an image on my phone but the bird was restless and on the move. I saw it several times at different locations in this hedge row before it flew north and disappeared.

—Mark Korducki, New Berlin, WI

GRAY-CROWNED ROSY-FINCH

March 15, 2015, Private Residence near Mellen, Ashland County

Large finch (appeared almost 2× as large as the siskins), thick, straight yellowish bill, very warm brown overall, with black in front of the eye and the

first 1/4 of the crown, and the rest of the crown was light gray. Whitish eyering which was wider in the back of the eye than the front. Cheeks back and upper breast were a very warm brown, almost orangish, with the chest/breast transitioning to pick at the belly. black and pinkish undertail coverts. Back was the same warm brown as the front, wings started out warm brown, went to pink, and then fairly light gray/whitish. also, the wings were much shorter than

the tail. Tail appeared light gray/whitish

For the first 40 min or so, the bird sat in a fir, looking around and occasionally opening its mouth. It then moved to the feeding platform and fed for a couple minutes, flew back into the trees, and then flew when the flock of siskins left. While the size difference was noticeable on the feeder, it was even more apparent in flight.

—*Ted Keyel, Sun Prairie, WI*

Peer-reviewed

Migratory Birds of the Apostle Islands and Bad River Corridor and Sloughs Connect Indigenous Nations for Global Conservation

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ABSTRACT

Crossing Lake Superior is a challenge for migratory birds, and the Apostle Islands and south shore wetlands offer a rest stop and feeding opportunity for birds before and after they cross the lake. The Bad River riparian corridor and Bad River-Kakagon Sloughs (BRCS) on Lake Superior's south shore are wetland-rich and offer diverse habitats for migratory birds. The Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa (Bad River Tribe) are stewards of this river corridor and sloughs. According to the Bad River's Integrated Resource Management Plan (Bad River and Elias, 2001), water is the common link for environmental health: "We believe water is the life blood of the environment and the quality of the water determines the quality of life (p.19)." Water sustains the wetlands, and the wetlands sustain migratory birds, particularly during migration.

The Bad River Tribe stewards land and water according to indigenous traditions such

as the Seventh Generation ethic, by which they consider potential effects on their grandchildren's great-great grandchildren when making decisions about environmental management. Preservation of ecosystem integrity is of utmost importance to the Bad River Tribe. Because migratory avian species are only in Wisconsin for a few months per year, conservation efforts have required international collaboration. To this end, the Bad River Tribe has worked with indigenous communities in Nicaragua whose ecosystems provide wintering grounds for migratory birds that use the BRCS. This cross-cultural exchange resulted in international conservation and education initiatives that benefit birds in their year-round habitats.

THE APOSTLE ISLANDS AND THE BAD RIVER CORRIDOR AND SLOUGHS

The lower portion of the BRCS makes up the reservation of the Bad River Tribe of Lake Superior Chippewa.

The 120,000-acre Bad River Reservation was created under the terms of the 1854 treaty. The reservation also lies within the Ceded Territory, secured in the 1842 Treaty, as lands and waters on which the Chippewa reserve hunting, fishing and stewardship rights.

The Apostle Islands lie on Lake Superior just north of the BRCS. All of the islands except one (Madeline Island) are part of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, which was established in 1970 and is managed by the National Park Service. The 21 islands and 12 miles of coastline earned further protection when 80% of the overall area was designated the Gaylord Nelson Wilderness in 2004. On Madeline Island, an area at the northeast end is also part of the Bad River Reservation, while 2,350 acres lie within Big Bay State Park; the rest of the island is privately owned.

Ecological highlights of the Apostle Islands and BRCS include diverse high quality aquatic and wetland ecosystems (some occurring within estuaries), beach/dune habitats and boreal forests (Figure 1), all of which support diverse species of birds during all life stages. Surveys of the Apostle Islands and BRCS have tallied more than 150 species of breeding birds and more than 250 species of migrants. The Apostle Islands, Bad River corridor, and Bad River-Kakagon Sloughs have all been designated Wisconsin Important Bird Areas (WDNR 2007). "The sloughs are really valuable for migrating birds," says Mike Mossman of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Habitats that include a water-land interface offer dependable food sources for migratory birds, especially during fall. The importance of wetlands has been gaining traction with the public, resulting in more

funding and attention given to wetland protection and restoration.

In addition to being a part of the Bad River Chippewa Reservation, the Bad River watershed supports the 16,000-acre Bad River-Kakagon Sloughs, the largest undeveloped wetland complex in the upper Great Lakes. These sloughs comprise 40% of the remaining wetlands on all of Lake Superior and the largest natural wild rice (*Zizania palustris*) bed in the Great Lakes.

The Bad River-Kakagon Sloughs have earned international recognition for their water quality and biodiversity. Designations that denote their ecological and cultural importance include: Wisconsin Land Legacy Place (WDNR 2006), Wisconsin Coastal Wetland Inventory Primary Site (Epstein et al. 2002), The Nature Conservancy Priority Conservation Area, Wisconsin Bird Conservation Initiative Important Bird Area (WDNR 2007), and National Park Service National Natural Landmark. Segments of the Bad River are designated as Outstanding Resource Waters by the State of Wisconsin.

In 2012, the Bad River-Kakagon Sloughs were deemed a Wetland of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention, becoming the first Ramsar site that is stewarded by a tribe. When the sloughs were designated, former Bad River Tribal Chairman Mike Wiggins, Jr. issued this statement in a press release (Bad River Band 2012):

The international Ramsar recognition is an honor for the Bad River Band and maybe even more importantly, the recognition sends a message about the importance and critical need for biologically productive and water rich areas such as the Kakagon and Bad River Sloughs wetland complex. There is

water purification, ecological harmony, and people who are interwoven into this 'place' where the Bad River Reservation dovetails with Lake Superior.

The Bad River Tribe's stewardship of Bad River-Kakagon Sloughs is consistent with the Ramsar Convention's Wise Use ethic (Ramsar 2010).

The Lake Superior boreal forests are an ecological treasure at the southern limit of the ecosystem's distribution. The junction of boreal forest and northern hardwood forest in the region fosters exceptionally high biodiversity (TNC 2012). The forests harbor mixed conifers and hardwoods, featuring white pine, white cedar, eastern hemlock, yellow birch, and sugar maple, and so offer diverse habitats for migratory birds and other wildlife. The lowland forests of the Bad River corridor also offer important habitat for migrating and resident birds. The soil conditions and hydrology of the area also create the foundation for diverse natural communities that is of enormous ecological value. In the 1999 Great Lakes Ecoregional Plan, The Nature Conservancy and partners identified the high landscape values of this region for fresh water, recreation, and wildlife, as well as drinking water for the local municipalities of Ashland, Hurley, Mellen, and Odanah (TNC 1999).

FLAGSHIP BIRDS FOR THE APOSTLE ISLANDS AND THE BAD RIVER CORRIDOR AND SLOUGHS

In December of 2012, I interviewed five biologists who have worked on bird research on Lake Superior's south shore: Joan Elias of the National Park Service; Mike Mossman, Ryan Brady, and Sumner Matteson of the Wisconsin DNR; and Matt Dallman of The Nature

Conservancy. Elias consulted for the Bad River Tribe for their 2001 Integrated Resource Management Plan (Bad River Tribal Band and Elias 2001). Mossman conducts bird surveys on Outer Island in the Apostle Islands for the National Park Service, and has researched water bird habitat on the Bad River Reservation. Brady is a Research Scientist whose work includes breeding bird surveys on the Apostle Islands, migration counts at Chequamegon Bay Hawkwatch, and the Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas project. Matteson worked with the Bad River Natural Resource Department (BRNRD) on the reintroduction of threatened species to the BRCS. Dallman has worked in collaboration with the Bad River Tribe on both local and international conservation efforts. Interviews with these scientists resulted in identification of a group of migratory birds that use the diverse, high quality boreal forests, wetlands, beach/dune habitats and water features that are emblematic of Wisconsin's Apostle Islands and the Bad River corridor and sloughs.

The Merlin (*Falco columbarius*), American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*), Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*), Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*), and Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*) make up a group of birds that tells a story of the tremendous ecological significance of the BRCS and the Apostle Islands archipelago. The Merlin and American Redstart prefer the unique deciduous-conifer mixed forests that are characteristic of the Apostle Islands and adjacent mainland. For breeding, the Piping Plover prefers the long sandy beaches that are so threatened elsewhere, but are protected within the Apostles Islands National Lakeshore. Trumpeter Swans are

reliant on emergent and submergent marshes along with shallow open water, all of which are abundant in the BRCS. The Common Yellowthroat breeds in shrubby wetlands, a characteristic habitat of the BRCS and Apostle Islands.

The Merlin is a migratory raptor that uses the Apostles for breeding and the BRCS during migration. Merlins prefer forest openings, wooded river corridors, or islands within large lakes for nesting habitats. Because they feed on small birds, the Merlin was affected by DDT, a pesticide that bioaccumulated in the food web from insects to small birds to the raptors that feed on them. Merlins began to recover after DDT was banned in the 1970's. The boreal forests, rivers, and wetlands of the Apostles and the BRCS are ideal habitats for this species. The Taiga Merlin (*Falco columbarius*) that breeds in northern Wisconsin winters in the southern U.S., Mexico, the Antilles, and Central and South America as far south as Ecuador (Warkentin et al. 2005). Although DDT has been banned in North America, Merlins may still be exposed to harmful pesticides on their wintering grounds.

Another migrant that is associated with mixed deciduous-conifer forests is the American Redstart, a very active warbler. The American Redstart frequents the northern mixed forest that is so characteristic of the Apostle Islands and the BRCS. The American Redstart is a long-distance migrant, wintering in Mexico and Central and South America. In the Apostles and the BRCS, American Redstarts use forests with a shrubby mid-layer for breeding.

The Piping Plover continues to garner supporters in what has become a nationwide conservation effort. This endangered shorebird, standing only four inches tall, nests on the sandy

shores of Lake Superior. One of the challenges is that these shoreline habitats are also used by humans who disturb the plovers' nests. In the Apostle Islands, the Piping Plover nests on Long Island, located at the southernmost end of the National Lakeshore and adjacent to the Bad River Reservation. Long Island features the preferred habitat of the Piping Plover, a long sandy beach with little vegetation. Piping Plovers also use some of the other islands in the national park, including Michigan, Outer, and Sand. The Piping Plover is federally and state endangered, and it is the target of several conservation measures that include fencing nests, restricting off-road vehicle access, and predator control. From their summer home in the Apostle Islands, plovers migrate non-stop to the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf of Mexico (Elliott-Smith & Haig 2004).

The Trumpeter Swan uses the Apostles and the BRCS, and its success was spurred by a collaborative effort between the Wisconsin DNR and the Bad River Tribe. The Trumpeter Swan is classified in Wisconsin as a bird of special concern, and is fully protected by federal and state laws under the Migratory Bird Act (WDNR 2013). Its numbers are still recovering from market hunting in the late 19th century. An ambitious reintroduction program has brought Trumpeter Swans back to Wisconsin after an absence of some 75 years. Sumner Matteson of the Wisconsin DNR collaborated with the BRNRD to reintroduce Trumpeter Swans to the Bad River-Kakagon Sloughs. The BRNRD continues to monitor these birds that now nest in the sloughs.

The Bad River-Kakagon Sloughs provide ideal breeding habitat for Trumpeter Swans, providing a mix of emer-

gent vegetation and shallow open water, with submerged vegetation on which the swans forage. The swans prefer wetlands that are isolated, with infrequent disturbance by human presence. Trumpeter Swans have very specific requirements that are very similar to those of wild rice—open water that is one to three feet in depth, adjacent to emergent wetland plants. This connection is significant, as wild rice is an ancestral, spiritual and cultural food for Ojibwe people.

The Common Yellowthroat is also characteristic of the Apostles and the BRCS. This warbler was one of the first “New” World birds to be described by Linnaeus (Guzy & Ritchison 1999). The Common Yellowthroat is a long-distance migrant, leaving northern Wisconsin to winter in the Caribbean, Central America, and South America.

The woody wetlands of the Bad River Corridor are their preferred choice for breeding habitats. According to the famous mid-twentieth century ornithologist Arthur Cleveland Bent, the Common Yellowthroat . . .

. . . prefers wild lands, especially those grown up with briars and low brush. Its favorite nesting haunts are in the tangled vegetation of brooksides or margins of swamp woodlands or among the grass and sedges of the marshes where it frequently shares the company of such birds as the swamp sparrow and the marsh wren (Bent 1953).

Many of these flagship species migrate as far south as Central America, necessitating conservation efforts that focus both in Wisconsin and in crucial habitats that the birds use for wintering.

THREATS TO BIRD HABITAT

Threats to the BRCS include development, climate change, habitat conversion and simplification, and taconite mining in the Penokee Range at the headwaters of the Bad River. Migratory birds and their preferred habitats are being “squeezed” on many fronts, locally and globally.

The Bad River Tribe is committed to stewardship of land and water, exemplified in their sustainable forest management plan for river corridor forests in their Integrated Resource Management Plan (2001). Despite the Tribe’s vision and practice for a sustainable resource future on their reservation, the mixed ownership status even on the reservation makes conservation efforts challenging. The Bad River Tribe drastically increased their Bad River corridor land holdings, though, when TNC worked with them to negotiate the purchase in 2003 of 21,322 acres of land from the Plum Creek Timber Company. This marked the largest private land conservation deal in Wisconsin history (TNC 2003).

With changing climate, the boreal forest along the Lake Superior shore is threatened (Janowiak et al 2014). Many avian species’ ranges could shift (Mueller et al 2015) and frequent severe storm events that are associated with climate change can also affect migrating birds. The seasonal changes that are associated with climate change include shorter winters. When plants and insects emerge earlier than usual, long-distance migrants can potentially arrive too late to capitalize on these food sources. “It’s a real threat when the phenology is out of synch,” says Joan Elias of the National Park Service in Ashland.

Overpopulation of deer also has consequences for northern forests and the birds that use them. Several breeding species need a complex understory, one that cannot survive heavy browsing by deer. This is evident in studies that compare the birds of boreal and hemlock-hardwood forests on deerless islands in the Apostles with similar forests inhabited by high deer populations on others of the Apostles and mainland (e.g., Mossman et al. 1990). Deer densities need to be assessed and managed for the benefit of the whole landscape, not just hunting.

Habitat conversion from older to younger forest, and from mixed forest to deciduous forest, also are issues in the northern forests along the shores of Lake Superior. Simplification of mixed forests to monocultures of aspen and pine degrades habitat of American Redstarts (Sherry and Holmes 1997). Selective logging is actually good for the American Redstart, because the cutting encourages growth of a brushy understory that the birds prefer.

Birds that breed in wetlands are declining because of habitat conversion, and shorebirds that rely on lakeshores are also declining because of shoreline development, according to Ryan Brady of the Wisconsin DNR in Ashland. As the Common Yellowthroat prefers shrubby wetlands, alterations to waterways are known to adversely affect this species (Guzy and Ritchison 1999); changes in water levels and wetland habitat structure along the Bad River Corridor would be a potential threat to these warblers. Wetland birds that have special habitat requirements, such as the Trumpeter Swan, need more intensive management measures. Although they now have legal protection across the North American continent, persist-

ent threats to Trumpeter Swans include decreases in quantity and quality of wetlands, lead pollution, and poaching (WDNR 2013).

Another threat to wetland birds is the development of plans in the Penokee Range for mining of taconite, a low-grade iron ore.¹ Mining would threaten birds in several ways: increased road density, habitat conversion, and adverse effects on the waterways and groundwater. A mine footprint and its associated infrastructure would result in wildlife disturbance and habitat degradation. Risks to wetland bird habitats include reduction in groundwater volume, sulfate contamination, temperature change, and siltation.

Water quality and quantity changes caused by the mining process could affect migrating wetland birds downstream of the mine. The Bad River and Beartrap-Nemadji watersheds are rich in springs connected to the Penokee Range. "The recharge rate is unknown. They would be pulling tons of groundwater for the mining process, and it might not recharge very quickly," says Joan Elias.

The bedrock of the Penokees contains sulfides, which oxidize into sulfates upon exposure to air and water. If these sulfates end up in surface and ground water downstream from the mine footprint, they would adversely affect flora and fauna downriver. Elias clarifies, "Sul-

¹ When this article was written, the taconite mining proposal development was the center of conservation discussions for the BRCS. In March 2015, the GTAC Corporation discontinued its work to develop a proposal to mine the Penokee Range. Because of continued demand for taconite ore, mining is an ongoing threat to conservation of the Bad River watershed.



Figure 1. Map of the Bad River corridor and sloughs and Apostle Islands. The Bad River flows north through the center of the Bad River Reservation, with many floodplain wetlands in the corridor. The river's mouth is a large estuary, buffered from Lake Superior by barrier islands. The Apostle Islands are an archipelago of 22 islands (westernmost island not depicted here) that offer breeding and stopover sites for migratory birds. Land cover types are indicated in the following colors: dark blue = open water, light blue = wetlands, light green = deciduous forest, dark green = conifer forest, red = developed land. White outlines indicate the boundaries of the Bad River Indian Reservation, both on the mainland and tribal lands on the northeastern end of Madeline Island.

fates in the waste water would affect the wild rice, and the birds that congregate there for food.” The Trumpeter Swan would be one of those birds adversely affected downstream in the BRCS.

Other threats that taconite mining poses to area water include changes in water temperature, combined with erosion and silting, all of which would alter habitat for native species and create habitat for non-native invasive plants and animals. This sedimentation would negatively affect the resilience of the Bad River watershed to summer storms. “Sediment loading starts the process of a slow death,” says Wisconsin DNR wildlife biologist Mike Mossman. Shrubby wetlands, sedge meadows and forests in the Bad River corridor depend on the water table that recharges from precipitation and local streams, and banks that are protected from the siltation caused by resource extraction.

LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION EFFORTS

The BRNRD is working to manage the forested Bad River corridor for conservation. “The Bad River Tribe is taking the long view for management of the forests of the Bad River corridor,” says Matt Dallman, Director of Conservation for The Nature Conservancy in northern Wisconsin.

The year-round needs of migratory species remind us that environmental issues are global. “It’s important that we understand our stewardship responsibility to these birds and the habitats that they use. *Full life cycle conservation*, in which conservation activities occur throughout the year and throughout the species range, is needed to protect breeding habitats here in northern Wisconsin, wintering habitats, and

stopover sites in between,” says Ryan Brady. Brady talks about the need to think broadly about conservation efforts for birds that migrate annually across international borders. “We think of them as our birds, but we only have them for two to three months. Really we just borrow many of them for a couple months from places as near as Mexico and as far as Argentina!”

Attention to migratory species calls for international efforts to protect stopover habitats where the birds stop to feed and rest on their longer journeys, and their wintering grounds. “Multi-scale habitat conservation is needed. Planning often takes place on regional, national and international scales, and then those plans are implemented on a local scale” (Brady, personal communication).

Work by White (1990) showed that there are concentrations of birds from northern Wisconsin that winter in Nicaragua. Coastal areas and forest and shrub vegetation types are important wintering habitats (White, 1987). There have been collaborative efforts between the indigenous nations of Bad River and Nicaragua, facilitated by The Nature Conservancy. In 1998, tribes in Nicaragua hosted natural resource staff from Bad River along with TNC’s Matt Dallman for a visit to discuss land rights and indigenous/federal government relationships (Dallman, personal communication). These talks were foundational to discussions of the needs of migratory birds that these two nations share.

This connection between indigenous nations over migratory birds connected the Bad River corridor and sloughs to the Bosawas, a conservation area in Nicaragua that constitutes a full 7% of the country’s land area. This vast reserve makes up a part of the Meso-

American Biological Corridor, which is used by some migratory birds for wintering grounds. The reserve is home to about 21,000 indigenous Mayangna and Miskito people. These indigenous groups continue to work with conservation groups such as TNC to implement sustainable forestry and monitor resource use. *One Bird—Two Habitats* is an educational program initiated in Wisconsin to incorporate research findings about Neotropical migratory bird conservation into a curriculum guide for middle school youth. The curricula emphasize connections between people, birds, and habitats in the Americas, advancing an initiative to educate the public about the impacts on Neotropical migratory birds of large-scale ecosystem changes (Gilchrist and Covell 1995).

Migratory birds need support on multiple scales. Interdisciplinary collaboration is needed; indigenous perspectives offer insights into sustainability that are good lessons for Wisconsin and across international borders. Regarding environmental threats in northern Wisconsin, the Bad River Tribe's management plans incorporate moral responsibility to preserve the environment for Seven Generations. "Biological resources such as . . . wildlife, water, wetlands . . . have many values to humans. They provide food, . . . medicine, recreational opportunities, and cultural values" (Bad River & Elias, 2001). Migratory birds that use the shrubby wetlands of the Bad River corridor and the Bad River-Kakagon sloughs have subsistence and cultural values for the Bad River Chippewa and for non-Native American neighbors as well.

Many birds are incredibly adaptable. This resiliency enables them to adapt to changes in habitat, but the flexibility is finite. "Migratory bird species suffer

from death by a thousand cuts," says Ryan Brady. Efforts locally and internationally are needed to secure a future for these birds and their habitats. When we take a holistic broad-minded view, we see that forests benefit air quality and wetlands benefit water quality. The birds that we love also need these places for feeding and breeding.

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The Spring Season 2015

Sunil Gopalan

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In southern Wisconsin, Spring 2015 started off with snowfall amounts lower than seasonal averages. Higher than normal precipitation towards May and warmer than normal temperatures helped ease the abnormally dry conditions early on. Further north, it was a warmer and wetter spring than normal with the La Crosse station reporting the 17th warmest and 18th wettest spring on record. This included a slightly more than normal amount of snowfall in early spring. On the Great Lakes, ice formed early on in the winter, but was slow to expand. Ice coverage peaked at 88.32% at the beginning of March (compared to 92.5% on March 6 the year before that), but milder temperatures rolled in right afterwards. In the Madison area, ice cover duration was significantly behind the winter of last year, but generally near median values.

Most of these weather notes added up to only four record or near-record early arrivals in the season. After the very cold temperatures last year leading to extended period of ice on the lakes and late leaf-out dates, this year was a return to more normal numbers. Early spring saw the now expected waterfowl and passerine species in the southern tier of counties. Early migrants like Killdeer arrived right after the first of March and while others like Turkey Vulture and Sandhill Crane seemed a little

delayed, they caught up quickly. Reference Figures 1 and 2 for a measure of seasonal timing of the arrival of Killdeer and Turkey Vulture.

From a big picture perspective, a total of 317 species was recorded in Spring 2015 across all 72 counties in Wisconsin. This compares to 330 in spring 2014, 325 in spring 2013, 329 in spring 2012 and 315 in Spring 2011. The graph in Figure 3 provides some indication of the growth of volume and distribution of data being factored into the Spring season via eBird the last few years.

Most of the data described in this report comes from eBird. With the steady growth of reports made to eBird from Wisconsin over the last several years, its adoption as the primary tool to record your birding observations seems to be steady and strong. For those still unfamiliar with it, eBird is a program released by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology in 2002 which aims to provide an easy and accessible means to document checklists online. By providing this data to eBird, you contribute to a database of bird abundance and distribution which is heavily utilized by educators, researchers, conservation biologists and more to study these populations. It also allows for a remarkable amount of flexibility in generating reports such as this one when compared to the tradi-

tional paper forms or even electronic checklists that are more isolated in nature than eBird.

For the readers who are well versed with eBird, I'd like to go a little further and encourage submission of data that will make it significantly more valuable in terms of reporting and understanding species distribution. The first of these is the submission of complete checklists. In eBird's own words—'By submitting a complete checklist of the birds you saw or heard to the best of your ability, you are telling us not only about the birds you found, but you're also telling us that you did NOT observe a suite of other potential species.'

The graph in Figure 4 shows the percentage of incomplete observations per season after discounting for incidental observations. While 2015 showed an increase in this number, it might be attributable to the number of users new to eBird coming on board especially with the Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas II project kicking off (see below). I'd encourage everyone to continue reporting complete checklists whenever possible so that we can understand the distribution and migration of all species a little better.

Another step towards contributing data which makes analysis easier and more valuable is providing correct or estimated counts in all observations. A number, even if it is a best estimate only is far more valuable than an unknown number.

As can be seen in Figure 5, the percentage of observations with unknown counts has continued to show a great drop over the years.

Finally, a look at the distribution of the number of checklists across the state shows a predictable skew towards the heavily birded areas of Dane and

Milwaukee counties, but in terms of growth rate of that number, the counties in the lead are the northern counties of Douglas, Rusk, Sawyer and Iron. This in combination with the fact that those northern counties had a fraction of the number of observers of the ones in the south (For example. Douglas had 71 unique observers compared to 389 in Dane for Spring 2015) makes for an interesting note. See Figure 6 for a per county distribution of the checklist counts across Spring of 2011-2015.

Coming back to the current season, leading the field in number of checklists submitted were Peder Svingen (1018), James Frank (629) and Kay Kavanagh (530). By the number of species reported across the state, the leaders were Thomas Wood (260), Tom Prestby (252) and Quentin Yoerger (251). Countability wasn't factored into those numbers. By the number of high counts, the leaders were Calvin Brennan (15), Scott Puchalski (13) and Tom Prestby (12).

Dissecting the data by county indicated that Dane County led the field in terms of number of species reported with 282. Menominee County on the other extreme had only 68 species reported. The second lowest was Pepin with 107 reported species.

Dissecting the data by species indicated that the species reported from all 72 counties were American Crow, American Redstart, American Robin, Baltimore Oriole, Barn Swallow, Black-capped Chickadee, Blue Jay, Brown-headed Cowbird, Canada Goose, Chipping Sparrow, Common Grackle, Common Yellowthroat, Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Bluebird, Eastern Kingbird, Eastern Phoebe, European Starling, Gray Catbird, Great Crested Flycatcher, Hairy Woodpecker, Indigo

Bunting, Mallard, Mourning Dove, Northern Flicker, Red-winged Blackbird, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Song Sparrow, Tree Swallow, White-breasted Nuthatch, Wild Turkey, Wood Duck, and Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. The species reported from the least number of counties (just one each) besides several of the review species and introduced exotics were Gray Partridge, Pine Grosbeak, Townsend's Solitaire, and Worm-eating Warbler.

Compared to the 33 species reported from all 72 counties in Spring of 2015, the same number was reported in Spring 2014, 17 in Spring 2013 and Spring 2012 and 9 in Spring 2011.

The following review (or new to the state list) species were reported:

Band-tailed Pigeon, Black-billed Magpie, California Gull, Chuck-will's-widow, Cinnamon Teal, Common Eider, Eurasian Tree Sparrow, Eurasian Wigeon, Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch, Great Gray Owl, Gyrfalcon, Laughing Gull, Lazuli Bunting, Little Gull, Mississippi Kite, Mountain Bluebird, Northern Hawk Owl, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Western Kingbird, Western Tanager, and Yellow Rail.

In addition to these review species, the following record early arrivals were reported: Short-billed Dowitcher (Gopalan on April 19) and Veery (Mooney on April 11)

2015 was the first year of the multi-year effort that will be the Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas II. The atlas is a comprehensive field survey that documents the distribution and abundance of breeding birds. The previous atlas

(WBBA I) was conducted between the years of 1995 and 2000. It was an unprecedented field effort that ended up documenting 237 species of which 235 were classified as at least 'probable' breeders in the state. The results of that effort continue to be used to guide conservation and management efforts in Wisconsin.

The current atlas (WBBA II) will run from 2015 to 2019 and relies to a large extent on volunteers across the state reporting the latest information on breeding birds in Wisconsin so that an updated and current picture can be formed. The ability to compare the results with those from WBBA I will additionally allow us insights into how populations are changing and appropriately prioritize conservation efforts.

So far, in just the first season of Spring 2015, 76 county first confirmed breeding records were found. These included records for American Black Duck, American White Pelican, American Woodcock, Bald Eagle, Baltimore Oriole, Barred Owl, Broad-winged Hawk, Brown Creeper, Carolina Wren, Chimney Swift, Clay-colored Sparrow, Common Raven, Common Tern, Eurasian Collared-Dove, Great Blue Heron, Great Egret, Great Horned Owl, Herring Gull, Hooded Merganser, Least Flycatcher, Long-eared Owl, Northern Cardinal, Northern Harrier, Northern Rough-winged Swallow, Orchard Oriole, Osprey, Peregrine Falcon, Pileated Woodpecker, Pine Siskin, Prothonotary Warbler, Purple Finch, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Red-shouldered Hawk, Sandhill Crane, Trumpeter Swan, White-throated Sparrow, Wild Turkey, Wood Thrush, Yellow-billed Cuckoo and Yellow-throated Vireo. Out of these, Eurasian-Collared Dove was a con-



Figure 1. Percentage of eBird checklists that reported Killdeer across the spring in the years 2011–2015.

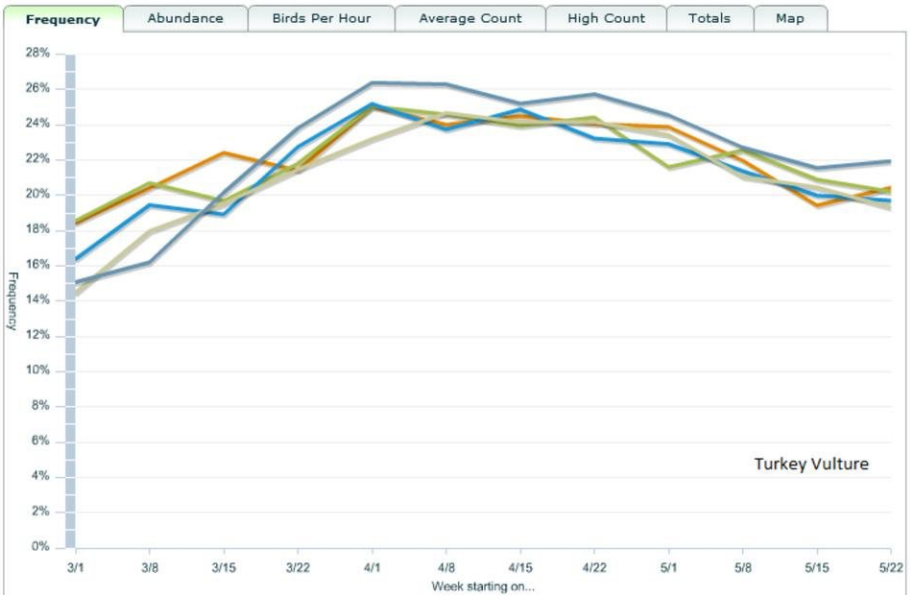


Figure 2. Percentage of eBird checklists that reported Turkey Vulture across the spring in the years 2011–2015.

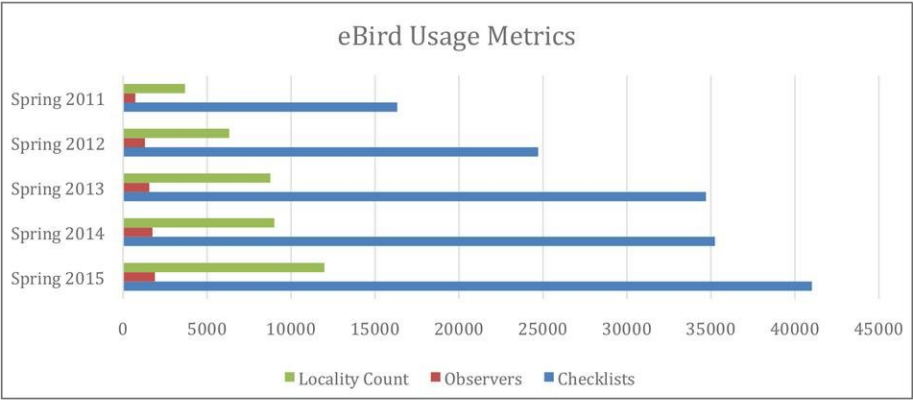


Figure 3. Count of Localities/Observers/eBird Checklists in spring of the years 2011–2015.

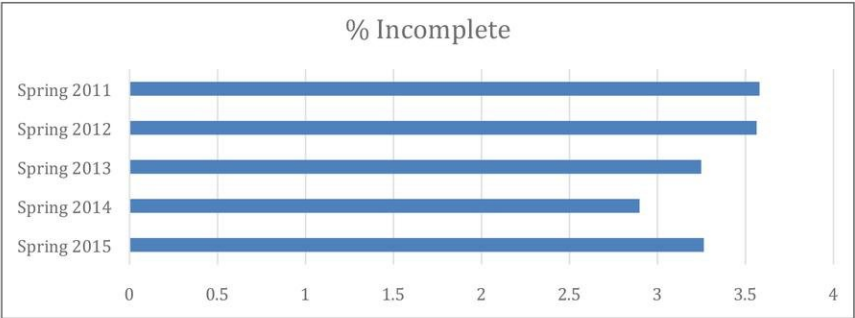


Figure 4. Percentage of eBird checklists marked 'Incomplete' in the spring of the years 2011–2015.

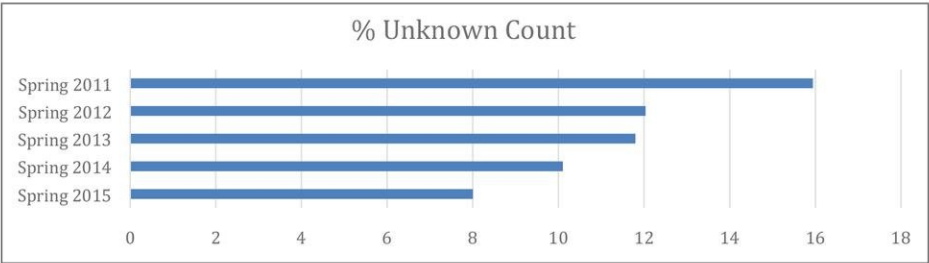


Figure 5. Percentage of eBird checklists with unknown (X) counts submitted in spring of the years 2011–2015.

firmed breeder for the first time in the state as a whole. Reference the species accounts for details.

SPECIES ACCOUNTS

This is a comprehensive account of all species and hybrids reported this season with the following exceptions: Chukar, Graylag Goose and Helmeted Guineafowl. This is because those observations are of likely escapees.

Symbols and abbreviations used:

* = Review species that require submission of documentation to and approval from the WSO Records Committee before acceptable

BOP = Beginning Of Period (March 1st)

EOP = End Of Period (May 31st)

Greater White-fronted Goose

Reported from 30 counties across the state this season. First reported from Yahara River in Dane County (Thiessen) on March 9. The northernmost report came from Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Bardon) on April 12. The high count of 500 came from Schoeneberg Marsh in Columbia County (multiple observers) on March 21. The last report of the season was from Lake Farm County Park in Dane County (Senner) on May 20.

Snow Goose

Reported from 32 counties this season. First report of the season came from Behrens Pkwy Ponds in Sheboygan County (Schloff, Maertz) on March 8. A noteworthy report came from Bayfield County (Brady) on May 29 which also happens to be the last report of the season. The high count of 600 came from EVNP in Grant County (Thiele) on March 16. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years.

Ross's Goose

Reported from the eight counties of Burnett, Columbia, Dane, Green Lake, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Manitowoc and Outagamie. This compares to 20 counties reporting it in Spring 2014. First reported from Goose Pond in Columbia

County (multiple observers) and Lower Mud Lake in Dane County (Stehno) on March 14. The high count of five came from Des Plaines River in Kenosha County (Veltman) on March 17. Last report of the season came from UW Lakeshore Nature Preserve in Dane County (multiple observers) on April 16.

Cackling Goose

Reported from 35 counties across the state during the season. First reported at Lower Mud Lake in Dane County (Henrikson) on March 11. The high count of 60 was reported from Goose Pond in Columbia County (Haycraft and Yoerger) on March 21. The last report of the season was from Bridget Lake in Polk County (Maercklein) on April 23.

Canada Goose

Reported from all 72 counties. Was present in several counties across the state at BOP and EOP. High counts were consistently reported from Goose Pond in Columbia County with the best being 5850 (Martin) on March 27. Breeding was confirmed in 66 counties across the state by EOP.

Greater White-fronted × Canada Goose (hybrid)

Six individuals reported from Lower Mud Lake in Dane County (Gugerty) on March 7.

Mute Swan

Reported from 22 counties across the state this season. Was present in scattered locations across the southern half of the state before BOP but reported from Ashland County (multiple observers) on March 1. The high count of seven was reported from Baileys Harbor in Door County (Glueckert) on May 6. Several of the scattered records across the state persisted at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Ashland, Door, Green Lake and Racine counties by EOP.

Trumpeter Swan

Reported from 56 counties across the state. Was present in scattered locations across the state north to Douglas County before BOP. High count of 50 was reported from Upper Mississippi River NWR in Buffalo County (Anderson) on March 28. Was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 16 counties from Grant to Ashland counties by EOP. Of these Barron, Jackson, Marinette, St. Croix, Washburn and Waushara

counties did not have a confirmed record in the previous atlas.

Tundra Swan

Reported from 60 counties this season. Was present in scattered locations in the southern half of the state and Door County at BOP. Marinette County had its first report from Menominee River (Johnston) on March 15, but the next report up north wasn't till April 2 when it was reported from Bayfield County (Anich) as well. The high count of 1450 was reported from Waupaca County (Gray) on April 10. The last reports of the season came from Goose Pond in Columbia County (multiple observers) at EOP.

Wood Duck

Reported from all 72 counties. Present in a few scattered locations with open water across the state at BOP. Present extensively across the state at EOP. The high count of 100 came from Goose Island in La Crosse County (Puchalski) on April 25. Breeding was confirmed in 39 counties from Waukesha to Bayfield counties by EOP.

Gadwall

Reported from 56 counties across the state during the season. Was present in scattered locations mostly in southern WI at BOP and EOP. The first report from Douglas County came from Barker's Island (multiple observers) on March 18. The high count of 560 was reported from Bakken's Pond in Sauk County (Holschbach) on April 12. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years.

Eurasian Wigeon *

Historically, there have been scattered reports of this review species from across the state. After no reports last spring, two individuals were reported this season. The first was reported from Schoeneberg Marsh in Columbia County (Larson) on April 3. It was viewed by many observers with the last report being April 18. The second was reported from Long Bridge in Bayfield County (Brady) on April 13. Both were submitted to and accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

American Wigeon

Reported from 56 counties across the state during the season. Five individuals first reported at Bakken's Pond in Sauk County (Holschbach) on March 9. The first report from the northern counties came from Bayfield County (Anich) on

April 2. A high count of 125 was reported from Schoeneberg Marsh in Columbia County (multiple observers) on April 1. The species was present in a number of counties at EOP.

American Black Duck

Was reported from 50 counties during the season. Was present BOP in several counties across the state. The high count of 150 was reported at Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary in Brown County on March 8 (Walton). The same location was the source of the top 10 high counts during the season for the species. The last report of the season came in from Necedah NWR in Juneau County (Anderson). Breeding was confirmed in Fond du Lac and Rock counties by EOP—neither of these counties had a confirmed record in the previous atlas effort.

Mallard

Reported from all 72 counties. Present across most of the state at BOP and much more extensively at EOP. The high count of 2050 was reported from the WGLBBO waterbird count site on Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Brennan) on March 16. Breeding was confirmed in 40 counties across the state by EOP.

Muscovy Duck × Mallard (hybrid)

One individual reported from Tenney Park in Dane County (Owen) on May 31.

American Black Duck × Mallard (hybrid)

The more common among hybrids, first reported from Douglas County (Svingen, Johnson) and Waukesha County (Szymczak) at BOP. The high count of six was reported from Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary in Brown County (Reed) on April 11. The last reports of the season also came from the same location in Brown County (Swelstad, Sonneland) on May 18.

Blue-winged Teal

Reported from 69 counties across the state during the season. First reported from Dane County (multiple observers) on March 13. Vilas County had its first report from Lower Nine Mile Lake (Peczynski) on April 3. The high count of 600 was reported from Potosi Landing in Grant County (Thiele) on April 10. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The second best of 500 was reported from Mead SWA in Marathon County (Mezera) on April 4. The species was present EOP in a number of counties across the state.



This male Black-throated Blue Warbler paused long enough in Milwaukee County to allow Jeremy Meyer to get this beautiful photo in early May 2015.



A late May 2015 image by Jeremy Meyer shows a male Blue-winged Warbler in full song in Milwaukee County.



An April 2015 American Avocet is caught in full flight by Mike Reese in Manitowoc County.

Breeding was confirmed in Dodge, Marinette, Marquette and Waupaca counties by EOP.

Cinnamon Teal *

Primarily a bird of the American west, we've had scattered reports of this species in the past several years. One individual was reported during the season at Rose Lake SNA in Jefferson County (Bridge) on April 10 and subsequently observed by many observers. This is a review species and reports made (Wood, Schultz) were accepted by the WSO records committee. The bird was last reported on April 14 (multiple observers).

Northern Shoveler

Reported from 62 counties across the state. Was present in Dane County at BOP. The first report from the northernmost counties came from Barker's Island in Douglas County (Greene) on March 21. The high count of 500 also came from Dane County by the way of Lower Mud Lake (Maust) on April 11. Was reported from scattered locations across the state at EOP.

Gadwall × Northern Shoveler (hybrid)

One individual was reported from Milwaukee Harbor in Milwaukee County (Mooney) on April 28.

Northern Pintail

Reported from 47 counties across the state. Was being reported from Manitowoc and Douglas counties at BOP. The first report from the southernmost counties came from Rock County (Cullum) on March 12. The last report from the southernmost counties was from Green County (Yoerger) on April 26. The high count of 333 was reported from Paradise Valley SWA in Waukesha County (Stehno) on March 15. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. Was being reported from Vilas and Iron counties at EOP.

Green-winged Teal

Reported from 63 counties across the state this season. First report of the season came from the Yahara River in Dane County (Thiessen) on March 8. Marinette County had its first report from Red Arrow Park (Hurst) on April 2. Ashland and Bayfield counties had their first reports (Anich) on the same day. The high count of 725 came from the WGLBBO waterbird count site at Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Brennan) on March 16. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The species was

present in several locations across the state at EOP.

Canvasback

Reported from 46 counties across the state during the season. Was present BOP in Ozaukee and Dane counties. The first report from Bayfield County came from Long Bridge (Anich) on April 12. The standout high count of 5000 was reported from Trempealeau NWR in Trempealeau County (Puchalski) on April 4. The last reports of the season came from Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Kraemer, Wood) on May 27.

Redhead

Reported from 53 counties this season. This was significantly down from the 64 counties that reported it in Spring 2014 and 65 the year before that. Was present in several locations across the southern half of the state at BOP and EOP. The first report from the northern tier of counties came from Bayfield County at Long Bridge (Anich) on March 20. The high count of 465 was reported from Fischer Creek in Manitowoc County (Domagalski) on April 2.

Ring-necked Duck

Reported from 68 counties. Was present in scattered locations across the southern half of the state at BOP. The first report from the northern tier of counties was from Marinette (Pöytäniemi) on March 10. The high count of 1035 was reported from Bakken's Pond in Sauk County (Holschbach) on March 16. Was present in several locations across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Price County with recently fledged young observed on May 28 (Krakowski, Beringer).

Greater Scaup

Reported from 34 counties this season. This was significantly down from the 49 counties reporting it in Spring 2014 and 43 in Spring 2013. Was present in several locations primarily along the Lake Michigan shore at BOP. Bayfield County had its first report from Long Bridge (Anich) on March 20. The high count of 1630 came from the WGLBBO waterbird count site at Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Brennan) on March 16. Was present in a few scattered locations along the Lake Michigan shore again at EOP.

Lesser Scaup

Reported from 61 counties across the state. Was present in several locations in the southern

half of the state at BOP and across the state at EOP. First report from Marinette County was at Red Arrow Park (Hurst) on March 13. Douglas County had its first report from Barker's Island (Greene) on March 21. The high count of 1500 was reported from Lake Farm County Park in Dane County (Rice) on March 28.

Common Eider *

There are five prior records for this species in Wisconsin. An individual observed across the border in Duluth, MN and then near Barker's Island in Douglas County during the winter continued into this season with the last report (multiple observers) coming on March 23. Although no rare bird forms for this review species were submitted in this season, it was already accepted when reported in the winter.

Surf Scoter

Reported from Bayfield, Dane, Jefferson, Manitowoc, Milwaukee and Ozaukee counties. The first of the season was reported from the WGLBBO waterbird count site at Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Brennan) on March 16. A high count of 10 was reported from the same site and observer on May 5. The last report of the season came from Long Bridge in Bayfield County (multiple observers) on May 24, which was also the northernmost report.

White-winged Scoter

Reported from 10 counties this season. Was present along the shore of Lake Michigan at BOP. The high count of 35 came from the WGLBBO waterbird count site at Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Brennan) on March 19 and the Milwaukee River mouth in Milwaukee County (McKinley) on March 8. The last report of the season was from the WGLBBO waterbird count site at Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Brennan) on May 21.

Black Scoter

Was present BOP at Milwaukee Harbor in Milwaukee County (Mooney). The northernmost report was from Manitowoc County (Sontag) on March 22. The high count of four came from Bradford Beach in Milwaukee County (Wanger) on May 1, which along with three seen at Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Brennan) on May 1 were the last reports of the season.

Long-tailed Duck

Reported from 11 counties mostly along the lakes as well as from Chippewa and Winnebago. Was present mostly along the Lake Michigan shore at BOP. An impressive high count of 10018 was reported from the WGLBBO waterbird count site on Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Brennan) on March 12. This is the highest count of the season in all the data on eBird. The last report of the season came from Bayfield County (multiple observers) on May 24.

Bufflehead

Reported from 71 counties across the state during the season. Was present along most counties along the shore of Lake Michigan and a couple of inland locations at BOP. The first report from Bayfield County (Greene) came on March 21 when it was also reported from Douglas County (multiple observers). The high count of 175 was reported from Lower Mud Lake in Dane County (Lindemer) on March 31. The last report from the southernmost counties came from Rock County (Yoerger) on May 3. The last report of the season was from Florence County (Kavanagh) and Columbia County (Lindemer) on May 28.

Common Goldeneye

Reported from 60 counties across the state during the season. Was present at BOP in several locations with open water across the state. The high count of 1000 came from Kimberly Point in Winnebago County (Rice) on March 15. The species was present in some scattered locations at EOP. Breeding was confirmed with recently fledged young observed on Nelson Lake in Sawyer County (Collins) by EOP.

Hooded Merganser

Reported from 71 counties across the state this season. Was present in scattered locations in the southern half of the state at BOP. First report from Marinette County came from Red Arrow Park (Hurst) on March 13. The high count of 50 was reported from Lake Farm County Park in Dane County (Evanson) on March 31. The species was present across the state by EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 27 counties from Kenosha to Bayfield by EOP. Of these Ozaukee County did not have a confirmed record in the previous atlas.

Common Merganser

Reported from 66 counties across the state during the season. Was present extensively across



A male Blackburnian Warbler struts on a branch in early May 2015 for Jeremy Meyer in Milwaukee County.



An irresistible young Great Horned Owl in Milwaukee County yielded this May Day 2015 capture by Jeremy Meyer.



A male Canada Warbler in Milwaukee County allowed this May 2015 image by Jeremy Meyer.



Jeremy Meyer photographed this breeding adult Green Heron in Milwaukee County during mid-May 2015.



Early May 2015 brought this Mourning Warbler to Milwaukee County, and Jeremy Meyer secured this image.

the southern half of the state at BOP with more scattered reports up north. The high count of 500 was reported from Silver Creek Inlet in Green Lake County (Schultz) on March 24. The species was present in several locations in the northern half of the state at EOP with the last report from the southernmost tier being one from Burlington in Racine County (Brehm) on May 13.

Red-breasted Merganser

Reported from 44 counties across the state. This was significantly down from the 56 counties that reported it in Spring 2014 and 57 the year before that. Was present primarily along the Lake Michigan shore at BOP and EOP with some scattered inland sightings. First report from the northern tier was from Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Nienhaus) on March 26. The high count of 1685 came from the WGLBBO water-bird count site on Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Brennan) on May 2.

Ruddy Duck

Reported from 41 counties this season. This compares to 55 counties reporting it in Spring 2014 and 54 the year before that. The species was present at BOP in Port Washington in Ozaukee County. Bayfield County had its first report by May 12 at Long Beach (Anich). The high count of 800 was reported from Lake Maria County Park in Green Lake County (Schultzes) on April 26. The species was reported from various locations across the lower 2/3 of the state at EOP.

Northern Bobwhite

First reported from Bluffton Rd in Green Lake County (Schultzes) on May 3. Those two individuals were the high count as well. The last report of the season came from Mazomanie in Sauk County (Meine) on May 22. Was also reported from Jefferson County.

Ring-necked Pheasant

Reported from 60 counties across the state. Was present in several locations throughout the lower 2/3 of the state at BOP and EOP. The first report from the northern tier of counties was from Marinette (Bender) on April 13 and Bayfield (Keyel) on April 18. The high count of 27 was reported from Pompey Pillar Creek in Iowa County (Decker) on March 21. Breeding was confirmed in Waukesha County (multiple observers) where recently fledged young were observed on April 18.

Gray Partridge

There was one report of this species from Iowa County (Kivikoski) on May 8.

Ruffed Grouse

Reported from 54 counties this season. Was reported from several locations across the state with most concentrations in the northern half at BOP. The high count of 10 came from Pine River in Florence County (Kavanagh) on April 17. The species was present in most of the upper 2/3 of the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Iron and Rusk counties by EOP.

Spruce Grouse

First report of the season from Forest County (Dunnington) on March 15 was of four individuals that was also the high count. Second report not till April 2 at the same location (Rueckheim) that was also the southernmost point the species was found. Other reports came from Bayfield, Florence and Sawyer counties.

Sharp-tailed Grouse

First reported from Douglas County SWA in Douglas County (Hurlburt, Belter) on March 18. The high count of 10 came from Reed Lake Marsh in Burnett County (Hoefer) on April 14 where the observer noted displaying birds. The species was present in the northwest corner of the state at EOP. Other reports came from Bayfield and Price counties.

Greater Prairie-Chicken

Was present in its usual Central WI locations in Portage, Adams, Wood and Marathon counties at BOP through EOP. The high count of 31 with several displaying males was reported from Lake Rd in Portage County (Pendergast) on March 11.

Wild Turkey

Reported from all 72 counties. Was present across the state at BOP through EOP. A high count of 143 was reported from Lakeshore Rd in Ozaukee County (Frank) on March 2. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. Breeding was confirmed in 22 counties from Waukesha to Douglas by EOP. Of these Barron and Douglas counties did not have a confirmed record in the previous atlas.

Red-throated Loon

Reported from the seven counties of Bayfield, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Ozaukee, Racine and Sheboygan. Was being reported from

Ozaukee and Milwaukee counties at BOP. The high count of 33 was reported from the WGLBBO waterbird count site on Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Brennan) on April 24. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The last report of the season came from the Herbst Lakefront in Bayfield County (multiple observers) on May 24.

Common Loon

Reported from 65 counties across the state during the season. First reported from Ozaukee County (Mueller) on March 10. Marinette County had its first report (Campbell) on March 23 and Ashland County (Anich) on April 9. The high count of 163 was reported from the WGLBBO waterbird count site at Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Brennan) on May 7. The species was present across the state at EOP with most of the population in the northern half. Breeding was confirmed in eight counties already by EOP.

Pied-billed Grebe

Reported from 70 counties across the state. First reported from Kewaunee Harbor in Kewaunee County (Sinkula) on March 13. Marinette County had a report by April 2. The high count of 100 came from Rock Lake in Jefferson County (Daley) on April 15. The species was present in several locations across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Dodge and Outagamie counties by EOP.

Horned Grebe

Reported from 49 counties this season. This was significantly down from the 63 counties that reported it in Spring 2014 and 66 in Spring 2013. First reported from Kewaunee Harbor in Kewaunee County (Sinkula) on March 14. First report from Douglas County was at Wisconsin Point (Kraemer) on April 15. The high count of 83 was reported from Oak Creek in Milwaukee County (Wanger) on May 1. The last reports of the season came from Ephraim in Door County (multiple observers) on May 26.

Red-necked Grebe

Reported from 15 counties this season. First reported from the WGLBBO waterbird count site on Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Brennan) on March 25. The high count of 103 came from Virmond Park in Ozaukee County (Frank) on April 23 where the observer noted that he counted them thrice just to be sure. Re-

ports at EOP came from Schoeneberg Marsh in Columbia County (Carlton) and Phantom Lake at Crex Meadows in Burnett County (Hoyland). Breeding was confirmed in Burnett County (at Crex Meadows) by EOP.

Eared Grebe

There were only two reports of this species, the first from Lake Maria County Park in Green Lake County (Wood) on May 16 and the second from Bayview Beach in Bayfield County (Unknown observers) on May 24.

Double-crested Cormorant

Reported from 60 counties across the state during the season. There were a couple of observations of these species in the state at BOP. The first report during the season came from Milwaukee County (Frank, McKinley) on March 2. The first report from the northern tier came from Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Fehringier) on April 11. The high count of 3495 was reported from the WGLBBO waterbird count site on Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Brennan) on April 29 followed by 2500 reported from Manitowoc County (Domagalski) on May 12. The species was present across much of the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in five counties of Brown, Dodge, Door, Kenosha and Marathon by EOP.

American White Pelican

Reported from 46 counties across the state during the season. This was significantly down from the 58 counties that reported it during Spring 2014 but in line with prior years. Overwintering individuals in Winnebago County (Malcolm) and Brown County (Bender) were present BOP. The high count of 1000 was reported from Cat Island in Brown County (Prestby) on May 30. All the top ten high counts for the season came from the same location. The species was present in a number of counties across the state at EOP.

Breeding was confirmed from Brown, Dodge and Green Lake counties by EOP. Of these Green Lake County did not have a confirmed record in the previous atlas.

American Bittern

Was reported from 48 counties during the season. First reported on April 6 from Anthony Branch Fisheries Area in Dane County (Paulios). The northern counties had their first report from Douglas County (Cramey) on April 18. The high count of 14 was reported in Wood County on May



A male Northern Parula stands alert for Jeremy Meyer's mid-May 2015 image in Milwaukee County.



Eric Preston got this image of an Eastern Meadowlark on a post in Iowa County in late April 2015.



A young Long-eared Owl in Dane County stares at Eric Preston in this late May 2015 shot.



A stunning male Indigo Bunting poses in early May 2015 for Eric Preston in Iowa County.



Eric Preston imaged this striking female Red-breasted Grosbeak in Iowa County in early May 2015.



A male Rose-breasted Grosbeak in the process of assuming its full spring plumage in Iowa County during early May 2015, taken by Eric Preston.



This Tennessee Warbler was captured by Eric Preston in Iowa County in early May 2015.

28 (Prestby). The species was present in a number of counties at EOP.

Least Bittern

Reported from 16 counties. First reported from White River Marsh SWA in Green Lake County (Baughman, Gray) on May 2. The northernmost report of this species came from Sawyer County (Sharp) on May 16. Three individuals were reported singing along Phantom Lake Rd at Crex Meadows SWA in Burnett County (Reed) on May 18. Was present across the state at EOP.

Great Blue Heron

Reported from 71 counties across the state. Was present in a few locations across mostly Southern WI at BOP. Bayfield County had its first report from Long Bridge (Oksiuta) on April 3. The high count of 200 was reported from a heron rookery in Marathon County (Belter) on April 12. The species was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 23 counties from Kenosha to Bayfield by EOP. Of these Rock and Walworth Counties did not have a confirmed record in the previous atlas.

Great Egret

Reported from 45 counties from Kenosha through Ashland. First reported from Rock County (Cass) on March 29. Marinette County had its first report from Red Arrow Park (Hurst) on April 8. Ashland County had the northernmost report from Prentice Park (multiple observers) on May 24. The high count of 95 came from Lone Tree Island in Brown County (Walton) on May 7. The species was present across much of the lower half of the state along with the upper lakeshore by EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Brown, Green Lake, Marinette, St. Croix and Walworth counties by EOP. Of these Green Lake, St. Croix and Walworth counties did not have a confirmed record in the previous atlas.

Snowy Egret

First report of the season came from Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (Cassini, Dinnon) on May 3. A second one was noted at Lake Barney in Dane County (multiple observers) on the next day. An individual was present at Horicon Marsh near EOP with the last report (Bailey) coming on May 29.

Cattle Egret

First reported at Mack SWA in Outagamie County (Sehloff) on May 9. The second report

came from Fond du Lac County (multiple observers) on May 17. The high count of nine was reported in the front yard of a home in Winnebago County (Thiessen, Pope) on May 30. These were also the last reports of the season.

Green Heron

Reported from 64 counties across the state this season. First reported from Culver Wetland Preserve in Dane County (Schiffman) on April 17. First report from Ashland County came from Prentice Park (Oksiuta) on May 5. The high count of five came from Lion's Den Gorge in Ozaukee County (Schwartz) on May 8. The bird was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Kenosha County by EOP.

Black-crowned Night-Heron

Was reported from 19 counties from Kenosha through Marinette—this season. First reported from Chippewa Prairie SNA in Kenosha County (Rosensteil) on April 1. The northernmost report of this species came from Washington Island in Door County (Howe) on May 22. The high count of 29 was reported from Hurlbut St Marsh in Brown County (Prestby, Walton) on April 18 out of which three were reported EOP (Prestby). Breeding was confirmed in Brown County by EOP.

Turkey Vulture

Reported from 71 counties this season. First reported from Alma in Buffalo County (Williams) on March 4. Marinette County had its first report by March 30 (Watson, Kavanagh) and Douglas County (Keyel) by April 3. The high count of 442 was reported from Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Bardon) on April 12. This is the highest count of the season in all the data on eBird. Was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Door County by EOP.

Osprey

Reported from 64 counties across the state. First reported from St. Croix County (Petrini) on March 20. The first report from the northernmost counties came from Bark Bay Slough SNA in Bayfield County (Brady) on April 12. The high count of six was reported from Collins Marsh SWA in Manitowoc County (Woodcock) on April 15. The species was reported from across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 39 counties from Jefferson to Bayfield by EOP. Of these Green Lake, Kewaunee, Ozaukee and Vernon

counties did not have a confirmed record in the previous atlas.

Golden Eagle

Reported from 16 counties across the state. Was observed in scattered locations around the state at BOP—especially along the Mississippi River Valley. Three individuals were reported from Bayfield County (Oksiuta) on March 13. The last report of the season came from Leola Marsh SWA in Adams County (Burris) on May 8.

Mississippi Kite*

Wisconsin is just north of the traditional range of this species with a breeding population just south of the border. One report of this review species was made from Forest Beach Migratory Preserve in Ozaukee County (Mueller) on May 8. It was accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

See "By the Wayside" for the report submitted.

Northern Harrier

Reported from 66 counties across the state. Was reported from several locations mostly in the southern half of the state at EOP. The first report from Dunn County (Campbell) was from March 12 and it was already reported in Bayfield County (Oksiuta) on the next day. The high count of 13 was reported from Buena Vista Grasslands in Portage County (Rice) on March 29. The species was present across the state by EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Jefferson, Manitowoc, Ozaukee, Portage and Wood counties by EOP. Jefferson County's record was its first confirmed breeding record so far.

Sharp-shinned Hawk

Reported from 59 counties across the state. Was present in several locations across the state except the very north at BOP. Bayfield County was first reported on April 5 (Oksiuta). The high count was reported from Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Bardon) where 676 were tallied on April 12. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. Was present across the upper 2/3 of the state by EOP.

Cooper's Hawk

Reported from 69 counties across the state during the season. Was present in several locations across the state with most numbers in the south at BOP. The high count of five was reported from Winnebago County (Benson) on May 9. The species was present across the state at

EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 14 counties by EOP.

Northern Goshawk

Reported from 11 counties across the state this season. Was present in Florence County (Kavanagh) at BOP. Two individuals were reported from Treehaven in Lincoln County (Rueckheim) on April 1. The last report of the season came from Gile Flowage in Iron County (Bockhop) and Tomahawk in Lincoln County (Edlund) on May 10. The southernmost report was from Milwaukee County (Sparks) on March 20.

Bald Eagle

Reported from 71 counties across the state during the season. Was present BOP and EOP in several counties across the state. The high count of 342 was reported from Grant County (Thiele) on March 16 which was termed a 'very good migration day' by the observer. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. Breeding was confirmed in 53 counties across the state by EOP. Of these Florence, Kewaunee, Pepin, and Racine counties did not have confirmed records so far.

Red-shouldered Hawk

Reported from 48 counties across the state. Was reported from Arena Boat Landing in Iowa County (Holschbach) at BOP. The high count of five came from a nest at Walking Iron County Park in Dane County (Bridge) on May 28 where the observer noted three nestlings and two adults. Was present in locations across the lower 2/3 of the state at EOP. The northernmost report of the season came from Chequamegon NF in Sawyer County (Groeneweg) on May 25. Breeding was confirmed in Chippewa, Dane, Jackson, La Crosse and Trempealeau counties by EOP. Of these Chippewa, Dane and La Crosse County did not have a confirmed record in the previous atlas.

Broad-winged Hawk

Reported from 64 counties across the state during the season. First reported from Southern Kettle Moraine in Waukesha County (Szymczak, Cassini) and Jefferson County (Petherick) on April 11. Douglas County had its first report (Bartol) on April 16. The high count of 500 came as a conservative estimate from Washington Island in Door County (Noeldner) on May 25 with the species present EOP in a number of counties across the state. Breeding was confirmed in Dane, Florence, Forest, Iowa, Marinette and Price coun-



A Wood Duck in an Iowa County tree during May 2015, as depicted by Eric Preston



Rita Flores Wiskowski captured this image of a Clay-colored Sparrow in Milwaukee County in early May 2015.



Jym Mooney captured the image of this Henslow's Sparrow in Milwaukee County in mid-April 2015.



Jennifer Ambrose caught this Piping Plover bathing on May Day 2015 in Milwaukee County.



Gregory Hottman shares his capture of a Long-eared Owl taken in May 2015 in Dane County.



A Sandhill Crane pair presents a united front in this photo by Michael Huebschen in Shawano County in early April 2015.

ties by EOP. Of these Iowa County did not have a confirmed record in the previous atlas.

Red-tailed Hawk

Reported from 69 counties this season. Was reported from across the state at BOP and EOP. The high count of 1083 was reported from Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Bardon) on April 12 where the observer also noted nine dark morph western/rufous birds. This is the highest count of the season in all the data on eBird. Breeding was confirmed from 33 counties from Kenosha to Bayfield counties by EOP.

Rough-legged Hawk

Reported from 55 counties this season. Was present in several locations across the state with most concentrations in the lower 2/3 of the state at BOP. The high count of 24 was reported from Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Bardon) on April 12. Last report of the season came from Door County (Bailey) on May 29.

Yellow Rail *

This bird requires WSORC review when reported from outside of Crex Meadows. Reports came from four locations this season. First reported from Reed Lake Marsh in Burnett County (Hoefler) on April 14. One report from Comstock Bog SNA in Marquette County (Fissel) was made on April 30. One was reported from White River Marsh in Green Lake County (Baughman, Schultz) on May 2. All of these were records accepted by the WSO Records Committee. (See "By the Wayside" for the report submitted from White River Marsh).

Two reports were also made from Crex Meadows in Burnett County (Pavlik on May 5 and Tyser on May 23).

Virginia Rail

Reported from 44 counties. The first report came from Leola Marsh SWA in Adams County (Evanson) on April 2. Douglas County had its first report from Parkland Wetland (Keyel) on May 2. The high count of 15 was reported from Crex Meadows in Burnett County (Pavlik) on May 5. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. Was being reported from most of the state at EOP.

Sora

Reported from 64 counties across the state. First reported from UW Lakeshore Nature Preserve in Dane County (Gorzo, Schilke), Rose

Lake SNA in Jefferson County (Daley, Frank) and Cadiz Springs SRA in Green County (Haycraft) on April 12. Reported from Forest County (Maertz) on May 3 and Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Anich) the next day. The high count of 20 was reported from Crex Meadows in Burnett County (Pavlik) on May 5. Was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Dodge County at Horicon Marsh (Herzmann) by EOP.

Common Gallinule

Reported from 12 counties from Jefferson through Marathon. First reported at Horicon NWR in Dodge County (Kowalski) on April 20. The high count was five coming from Rose Lake SNA in Jefferson County and Horicon Marsh SWA in Dodge County (multiple observers) on May 9. The northernmost report of this species was from Mead SWA in Marathon County (Hjalmarson) on May 24. Outside of one observation in Polk County, most reports at EOP were from the southern half of the state.

American Coot

Was reported from 57 counties across the state during the season. Was present BOP in a number of southern counties. Bayfield County had its first report from Long Bridge (multiple observers) on April 13. The high count by far of 7500 was reported at Trempealeau NWR in Trempealeau County (Puchalski) on April 4. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. Other noteworthy high counts were 3300 reported from Bakken's Pond in Sauk County (Holschbach) on April 14 and 3000 on Rock Lake in Jefferson County (Daley) on April 15. The species was present in a number of counties at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Dodge and Milwaukee counties by EOP.

Sandhill Crane

Reported from 71 counties. The first report of the season was from a backyard in Waukesha County (Mertins) where three were reported on March 2. Migration picked up in earnest a week or so later with reports from Ozaukee, Columbia and Dane counties. By March 20, we had our first report from Florence County (Kavanagh) and the next day in Bayfield County (Greene). The high count of 1200 was reported from Navarino Nature Center in Shawano County (Baughman) on April 5. The species was present across the state by EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 45 counties from Racine to Bayfield by EOP. Of these Buf-

falo and Kewanee County did not have a confirmed record in the previous atlas.

Whooping Crane

Two individuals were first reported from Dane County (Bonk) on March 21. The high count of nine was reported from Necedah NWR in Juneau County (Haycraft) on May 4. They were present in several of the expected locations in the middle of the state at EOP. Reported from 10 counties this season. Breeding was confirmed in Juneau County at Necedah NWR (Truhn) on May 16.

Sandhill × Whooping Crane (hybrid)

A single hybrid chick which was the first in the Eastern Migratory Population was reported on May 31 (Steinruck) at Horicon NWR in Dodge Co. Because of the high probability that the bird would be sterile and concern about future pairing with a Whooping Crane, which would result in no offspring, the Whooping Crane Eastern Partnership decided to remove it from the wild.

Black-necked Stilt

First reported from Columbia County (Wood, Minier) on April 7, which was the second earliest record for the state having been accepted by the WSO Records Committee. Was reported from a total of seven counties—Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Racine, Sauk and Waukesha. It was a good season for the species at Horicon NWR where a high count of 17 was reported by multiple observers on May 12. Several of them stayed through EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Dodge County.

American Avocet

Was reported from nine counties mostly in the southern half during the season—with the exception of Dunn and Marathon counties. First reported on April 18 near Oak Creek in Milwaukee County (multiple observers). The high count of 24 was reported in Milwaukee County (McKinley) on April 28. The last report of the season was two seen on Lake Wausau in Marathon County (Belter) on May 29 which was also the northernmost location this species was found this season.

Black-bellied Plover

Reported from 19 counties across the state from Kenosha to Douglas during the season. First reported from Ozaukee County (Bontly, Sommer) on April 18. The northernmost report came from Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Keyel) on May 23. The high count of 59 was from the Manitowoc Impoundment in Manitowoc County

(Trick) on May 23 with the species present in a few scattered locations EOP. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years.

American Golden-Plover

Was reported from 13 counties during the season from Dane to Chippewa. First reported on April 3 at Schumacher Road Ponds in Dane County (Swiggum). The northernmost report came from McComb's Ponds in Chippewa County (multiple observers) on May 3. The high count of 69 was reported in Rock County (Boone) on May 4. The last report of the season was from Goose Pond in Columbia County (Heikkinen) on May 27.

Semipalmated Plover

Reported from 37 counties across the state. First reported from Dodge County (Schaefer, Szymczak) on April 19. Dodge County held all reports of this species for the next week or so. By May 15, Vilas County had its first report from Powell Marsh SWA (Gustafson). Iron and Ashland counties reported on the next day. The high count of 108 came from Bakken's Pond in Sauk County (Holschbach) on May 18. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. They were reported from several locations at both ends of the state at EOP.

Piping Plover

Always a treat to find in migration, the first was reported from Grant Park in Milwaukee County (Abert) on May 1 and continued to be seen the next day. A second individual was reported from North Beach in Racine County (multiple observers) on May 4 and one from Samuel Myers Park in Racine County (Wenzel) on May 9.

Killdeer

Reported from 70 counties across the state. First reported on March 8 from Pioneer Rd Sod Farms in Washington County (Szymczak, Schaefer) on March 8. The northern tier got their first reports from Marinette County (Watson) on March 13 and Ashland County (Anich) on April 2. The high count of 51 was reported from Horicon NWR in Dodge County (Daley) on April 5. The species was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 37 counties from Kenosha to Ashland by EOP.

Spotted Sandpiper

Reported from 66 counties across the state. First reported from Truax Prairie in Eau Claire



Michael Huebschen secured this image of a Sharp-tailed Grouse posturing at its lek in mid-April 2015.



This Marbled Godwit stands majestically as photographed by Dave Lund in mid-May 2015.



This Red-headed Woodpecker appeared in Milwaukee County in early May 2015, photographed by Jennifer Ambrose.



An Eastern Screech Owl peeks over leaves in Fond du Lac County in May 2015, image by Kerry Schloff.



Jennifer Ambrose captured this image of a Merlin eating prey in Milwaukee County early in May 2015.

County (Chrouser) on April 14. First report from Bayfield County came from Bibon Lake (Weber) on May 3. High count of 34 was reported from the WGLBBO waterbird count site at Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Brennan) on May 14. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. Was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed at Richard Bong SRA in Kenosha County (DeBoer) by EOP.

Solitary Sandpiper

Reported from 55 counties this season. First reported from County DM/I Ponds in Dane County (Schiffman) on April 15. Reported from Delta in Bayfield County (Seeger) on April 26. The high count of 15 came from County I Ponds in Waukesha County (Hahn) on May 9. Last reports of the season came from Broadlands Golf Course in Waukesha County (Moretti) on May 28.

Greater Yellowlegs

Reported from 53 counties across the state this season. First reported from Dodge County (Steger) on March 15. Florence County has its first report from Fischer Lake Parkway (Kavanagh) on April 13. Bayfield County had its first report on the same day from Long Bridge (Anich, Brady). The estimated high count of 150 came from Dodge County (Doverspike) on April 25. They were present in a few scattered locations in the state at EOP.

Willet

Three individuals were first reported from Samuel Myers Park in Racine County (Goldberg) on April 25. Marinette County had its first report from Seagull Bar SNA (Campbell) on April 27. Bayfield County had a report of 49 individuals (Oksiuta) on May 8. The high count of 87 came from Port Washington in Ozaukee County (multiple observers) on May 4. A total of 14 counties reported this species.

Lesser Yellowlegs

Reported from 50 counties across the state. First reported from Racine County (Flores) on March 21. Forest County had its first report (Maertz) on April 17. Ashland County got its first report (Anich) on April 19. The high count of 175 was reported from Mack SWA in Outagamie County (Sinkula) on April 22. The species was present in scattered locations across the state at EOP.

Upland Sandpiper

Reported from 18 counties across the state this season. First reported from Schurch Thomson Prairie in Iowa County (Henderson) on April 11. Bayfield County had a first report (Seeger) on May 9. The high count of eight came from Buena Vista Grasslands in Portage County (Seeger) on May 23. Was present in scattered locations across the state by EOP.

Whimbrel

Five individuals were first reported from the WGLBBO waterbird count site at Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Brennan) on May 16. The high count of 18 was reported from the Manitowoc Lakefront in Manitowoc County (Sonntag, Domagalski) on May 25 where some were reported beyond EOP. A total of six counties reported this species—with the others being Brown, Door, Racine and Sheboygan.

Hudsonian Godwit

Reported from the seven counties of Brown, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Kewaunee and Manitowoc. Three individuals were first reported from Horicon NWR in Dodge County (multiple observers) on May 15. This was also the high count. The last report of the season came from Mud Lake in Jefferson County (Schneider) on May 31.

Marbled Godwit

Reported from 10 counties from Kewaunee through Polk. First reported from the WGLBBO waterbird count site on Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Brennan) on April 21. The high count of 17 was photographed at Lake Wausau in Marathon County (Belter) on May 15. The last report of the season came from Chippewa County (Polk) on May 27, which was also the northernmost report of the species.

Ruddy Turnstone

Reported from 21 counties across the state. First report came from Horicon NWR in Dodge County (Haseleu) on May 5. The first report from the northern tier of counties came from Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Keyel) on May 16. The high count of 60 came from Cat Island in Brown County (Prestby) on May 25. The species was reported from several locations along the Great Lakes at EOP.

Red Knot

Reported from the six counties of Brown, Dane, Douglas, Kewaunee, Manitowoc and She-

boygan. Eight individuals reported from North Point Park in Sheboygan County (multiple observers) as part of a 'birdathon' effort on May 20 were the first of the season. The high count of 16 came from Cat Island in Brown County (Prestby) on May 25 where the observer noted that it was an "incredible count for this area and unprecedented in the last 40 years". The last report of the season came from Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Marifke) on May 30.

Stilt Sandpiper

Reported from 10 counties this season. First reported from Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (Dinnon, Cassini) and Nine Springs in Dane County (Miller) on May 3. A high count of four was reported from DM/Hahn Ponds in Dane County (Bridge) on May 15. The last report of the season came from Cat Island in Brown County (Prestby) on May 28. The northernmost report was from L. H. Barkhausen Waterfowl Preserve in Brown County (Walton) on May 16.

Sanderling

Reported from 12 mostly lakeside counties this season. First reported from North Point Park in Sheboygan County (Schroeder, Grgic) on May 7. A report from points north was Port Wing Harbor in Bayfield County (multiple observers) on May 24. The high count of 40 was from Cat Island in Brown County (Prestby) on May 25. The species was reported at several locations along the lakeshores at/after EOP.

Dunlin

Reported from 37 counties across the state during the season. First reported were four individuals from Horicon NWR in Dodge County (Frank) on April 12. It was reported up north from Long Bridge in Bayfield County (Brady) on May 8. The high count of 400 came from Cat Island in Brown County (Prestby) on May 21. The species was present in a number of southern counties and along the lakeshore at EOP.

Baird's Sandpiper

Reported from 11 counties from Grant through Marathon during the season. Four individuals were first reported in Grant County (Kivikoski) on April 14. Grant County had its last report from Potosi Landing (Thiele) on May 15. The northernmost report came from Lake Wausau in Marathon County (Belter) on May 20. A high count of 10 was reported from Brown County (Seeger) on May 26. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The

species was present EOP in Manitowoc County (multiple observers).

Least Sandpiper

Reported from 45 counties across the state. First reported from Horicon NWR in Dodge County (Sonneland, Winter) on April 24. The northern tier had its first report from Ashland County (Anich) on May 7. The high count of 232 was reported from Bakken's Pond in Sauk County (Holschbach) on May 20. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The bird was present in scattered locations in the southern and eastern parts of the state at EOP.

White-rumped Sandpiper

Three individuals were first reported from a flooded field in Jefferson County (Bridge) on May 5. The high count of 12 was reported from Horicon NWR in Dodge County (Rice) on May 25. There were scattered reports from across the state at EOP. A total of 20 counties ended up reporting this species.

Pectoral Sandpiper

Reported from 34 counties from Kenosha through Bayfield. First reported from Gudex Pond in Fond du Lac County (Baughman) on March 13. One was spotted in Bayfield County on May 8. The high count of 100 was reported from Dodge County (Kivikoski) on April 22. The last report of the season was from Bakken's Pond in Sauk County (Holschbach) on May 29.

Semipalmated Sandpiper

Reported from 33 counties across the state. First reported from Dodge County (Baughman) on April 25. Up north, Marinette County had its first report (Zenner) on May 12. The high count by far was 380 from Cat Island in Brown County (Prestby) on May 25. They were reported from several locations at both ends of the state at EOP.

Short-billed Dowitcher

The first report from Nine Springs in Dane County (Gopalan) on April 19 established a new early record for the state after acceptance by the WSO Records Committee with the previous one being April 21, 1974 (Faanes)—see "By the Wayside" for the report submitted. The next report came on April 25 from Dodge County (multiple observers). May 15 saw Bayfield County's first report (multiple observers). The high count of 74 came from Samuel Myers Park in Racine County (Goldberg) on May 16. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The last report



A Wilson's Warbler bathing in Milwaukee County in mid-May 2015, as captured by Jennifer Ambrose.

of the season came from Manitowoc Lakefront in Manitowoc County (Sontag) on May 28. Reports came from 30 counties overall.

Long-billed Dowitcher

Reported from the seven counties of Adams, Brown, Dane, Dodge, Dunn, Ozaukee, and Rock. First reported from a very productive shorebird spot on Birch Rd in Dodge County (Wood) on April 21. The northernmost report of this species passing through came from Dunn County (Geraghty) on May 19. The high count of 37 was reported from Nine Springs in Dane County (Lindemer) on May 3. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The last report of the season came from Brown County (Sonneland) on May 19.

Wilson's Snipe

Reported from 64 counties this season. Was present in some scattered locations at BOP. Numbers picked up around mid-March with reports from several southern counties. Douglas County

had its first report on April 11 (multiple observers). The high count of 31 came from Hwy 138 in Dane County (Thiessen) on April 14. Was present in several locations across the state at EOP.

American Woodcock

Reported from 70 counties across the state during the season. Five individuals first reported in Racine County (Wegner) on March 15. First report from Bayfield County (Brady) came on March 30. A high count of 14 birds was reported from Cherokee Marsh in Dane County (Lindemer) on March 29 with the species present in a number of counties at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 14 counties from Dane through Iron counties by EOP. Of these Crawford, Dane and Grant did not have confirmed breeding records so far.

Wilson's Phalarope

Reported from 22 counties this season. First reported from Cherokee Marsh in Dane County

(Greene) on April 24. The next report didn't come till a week later on May 1, also in Dane County. The northernmost report of the season came from Douglas County (Nicoletti) on May 16. The high count of 31 was reported from Dummer's Pond in Dunn County (Geraghty) on May 15. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. Scattered reports across the state were present at EOP.

Red-necked Phalarope

Reported from the six counties of Brown, Clark, Dane, Dodge, Jefferson, and Sauk. First reported from Will Rd Pond in Jefferson County (Bridge) on May 15. The second report was from Bakken's Pond in Sauk County (Holschbach) on May 18, followed by Clark County (multiple observers) on May 19, Cat Island in Brown County (Prestby) on May 21 and 24 as well as Horicon Marsh in Dodge County (multiple observers) on May 23. The last report of the season came from Nine Springs in Dane County (multiple observers) and Bakken's Pond in Sauk County (Kivikoski) on May 26.

Bonaparte's Gull

Reported from 49 counties across the state during the season. First reported from Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Brennan) on March 26. The first report from Ashland County came from Long Island (Anich) on April 17. The incredible high count of 4000 came from Green Lake in Green Lake County (Schultz) on April 28 followed by high counts of 3299 (on April 21) and 2543 (on May 12) at the WGLBBO waterbird count site on Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Brennan). The species was present in some scattered locations along Lake Michigan at EOP.

Little Gull *

Rare but regular on the Great Lakes, the first and only accepted report of this review species came from Washington Island in Door County (multiple observers). WSO Records Committee accepted documentation submitted by Walsh for this sighting. While several other sightings were noted across the state including some inland, no other reports were submitted this season for WSO Records Committee Review.

Laughing Gull *

Requires WSO Records Committee review only away from Lake Michigan. There were no such accepted reports.

First reported from Wind Point in Racine County (Howe, Pugh) on May 18. Two individuals were present at the Manitowoc Impoundment in Manitowoc County—first noted (Sontag) on May 27 and observed through EOP. Also reported from Ozaukee County.

Franklin's Gull

Reported from eight counties from Racine through Polk. First reported from Lake Barney in Dane County (Thiessen) on April 12. Two birds were reported from UW Lakeshore Nature Preserve in Dane County (Hampton) on April 19. The northernmost report came from Polk County (Russell) on April 29. Scattered reports came from the lower Lake Michigan shore at EOP.

Ring-billed Gull

Reported from 65 counties. Was present in several locations mostly along the lakeshore in the southern half of the state at BOP. The high count of 2000 was reported from Green Bay in Brown County (Mead) on April 12. Was present in several locations across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Bayfield, Brown, Door and Milwaukee counties by EOP.

California Gull *

There are 16 prior Wisconsin records. Common in the west, one individual of this review species was reported from McKinley Marina in Milwaukee County (Mueller) on March 30. The report was accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Herring Gull

Reported from 54 counties this season. Was present along the shores of the Great Lakes at BOP. The high count of 2300 was recorded from the Manitowoc City Lakefront in Manitowoc County (Domagalski) on March 2. Subsequent high counts ranged from 750-1300 and came from Milwaukee County. Was present in several locations across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Ashland, Brown, Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Milwaukee, Outagamie and Racine counties by EOP. Of these Marinette, Outagamie and Racine counties did not have a confirmed record in the previous atlas.

Thayer's Gull

Reported from the seven counties of Douglas, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine and Washington. Present in the far north

and lower south-east lakeshore before BOP. The high count of the season was six reported from the WGLBBO waterbird count side at Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Brennan) on April 28 which included four adult, one 1st cycle and one 2nd cycle bird. Three individuals were reported from Manitowoc County (Ayyash) at EOP.

Iceland Gull

Reported from the 10 counties of Douglas, Eau Claire, Jefferson, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Sheboygan and Waukesha. First reported from Superior Landfill in Douglas County (Stratton, Christian) as well as Milwaukee Harbor in Milwaukee County (multiple observers) on March 7. The high count of three came from Orchard Landfill in Waukesha County (Jablonski) on March 12. The last report of the season was from Manitowoc Lakefront in Manitowoc County (Ayyash) on May 31.

Lesser Black-backed Gull

Reported from 15 counties across the state. Was present at some scattered locations in the state at BOP. The high count of five was reported from Kenosha County (Wenzel) on March 20. The species was being reported from the lakeshore at EOP.

Glaucous Gull

Reported from 17 counties from Kenosha through Douglas. Was present in several locations primarily along the shore of Lake Michigan at BOP. The high count of 18 however came from Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Svingen) on April 4 where the observer noted 12 1st cycle, two 2nd cycle, one 3rd cycle and three adults. The last report for the season came from Algoma Harbor in Kewaunee County (Zenner) on May 27.

Herring × Glaucous Gull (hybrid)

One individual reported from Superior Landfill in Douglas County (Svingen) on April 20.

Great Black-backed Gull

Reported from 14 counties this season. Was present along the Great Lakes at BOP. The high count of 11 was reported from Cat Island in Brown County (Prestby) on March 20. The species was present in a few locations on the Lake Michigan shore by EOP.

Caspian Tern

Reported from 37 counties across the state during the season. First reported at WGLBBO waterbird count side at Harrington Beach SP in Ozau-

kee County (Brennan) on April 6. The high count of 470 was also reported at the same location by the same observer on May 14. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The species was present in several locations along the Great Lakes and a handful of inland locations at EOP.

Black Tern

Reported from 44 counties across the state during the season. Nine individuals were reported from Lake Winnebago in Winnebago County (Klunk) and one from Horicon NWR in Fond du Lac County (Grgic) on May 2 making up the first reports of the season. The high count of 130 came from a flight over Lake Onalaska in La Crosse County (Jackson) on May 15 with the species present in a number of counties at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Jefferson, Marathon, Marquette, Trempealeau and Waukesha counties by EOP.

Common Tern

Reported from 22 counties from Kenosha through Douglas this season. First reported from the WGLBBO waterbird count site on Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Brennan) on April 18. The high count of 1258 came from the same site and observer who noted that it was 'not an unusual number for this site'. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The first report up north came from Ashland County (Anich) on May 6. The species was present in several locations mostly along the great lakes at EOP. Breeding was confirmed with eggs in nest observed in Green Lake County (Christensen) by EOP. This was Green Lake County's first confirmed breeding record so far.

Forster's Tern

Reported from 43 counties across the state. First reported from Stricker's Pond in Dane County (Noeldner) on April 8. The first report from the northernmost tier was from Long Beach in Bayfield County (Anich) on May 3. The high count was 282 birds reported from a colony on Pancake Island in Green Lake County (Christensen) on May 23. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The species was present in several locations mostly in the south-east at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Brown, Dodge and Green Lake counties by EOP.

Band-tailed Pigeon *

A western species, there were three prior Wisconsin records for this bird. One individual was

reported (and accepted by the WSORC) near Cuba City in Grant County (Anderson) on March 26. Many birders were able to view this bird with last reports coming in on April 8.

See "By the Wayside" for the report submitted.

Eurasian Collared-Dove

Reported from 16 counties from Rock through Dunn. First reported from La Crosse County (Calvetti) on March 10. The high count of 11 came from Arlington in Columbia County (Bontly, Schwartz) on March 25. The species was present in several counties in the southern half of the state at EOP. The northernmost report of the species came from Rusk in Dunn County (Campbell) on April 18. Breeding was confirmed in Dunn County (Campbell). This was the state's first confirmed breeding record for the species.

Mourning Dove

Reported from all 72 counties. Present across the state at BOP and EOP. The high count of 200 was reported from Pewaukee River in Waukesha County (Hahn) on May 16. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. Breeding was confirmed in 39 counties from Racine to Chippewa by EOP.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo

Reported from 39 counties this season. This represents a significant increase over the 24 counties reporting it in Spring 2014 and 25 the year before that. First reported from Harshaw in Oneida County (Milender) on April 27. The northernmost report was from Crex Meadows SWA in Burnett County (Campbell) on May 27. The high count of eight was reported from the Arena Boat Landing in Iowa County (Holschbach) on May 17. The species was present across the state with most concentrations in the southern half at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Marathon County by EOP. This was Marathon County's first confirmed breeding record so far.

Black-billed Cuckoo

Reported from 55 counties across the state during the season. This was a significant gain over the 43 counties that reported it in Spring 2014 and is the highest number of reporting counties for the season per eBird going back several years. First reported from an ICF Crane Count site in La Crosse County (Barthen) on April 18. The first report from the northernmost counties was from Douglas County (Jackson) on May 23. The

high count of seven came from Coulee Experimental State Forest in La Crosse County (Puchalski) on May 22 with the species present in a number of counties at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Trempealeau County (Carlyle).

Eastern Screech-Owl

Reported from 32 counties from Rock through Polk. Was present in several scattered locations mostly in the southern half of the state at BOP and EOP. The northernmost report for the season came from Polk County (Maercklein) on April 14. Three birds were tallied in Fond du Lac County (Baughman) on March 23. Breeding was confirmed in Columbia and Fond du Lac counties by EOP.

Great Horned Owl

Reported from 62 counties across the state. Was present across the state at BOP and EOP. The high count was five observed at a nest in Columbia County (Christensen) on May 15 during a 'birdathon'. Breeding was confirmed in 34 counties from Kenosha to Dunn. This was Dunn County's first confirmed breeding record so far.

Snowy Owl

Another irruptive year for this species, reports were coming in from across the state at BOP. A high count of five came from Buena Vista Grasslands in Portage County (Reese) on March 4. The last report of the season came from Door County (multiple observers) on May 29. A total of 33 counties reported this species.

Northern Hawk Owl *

Two birds reported from Eau Claire County and Chippewa County over the winter continued for the first few days of this season. One individual was reported from Ashland in Ashland County (Epstein) on March 20. The record was accepted by the WSO Records Committee (See "By the Wayside" for the submitted report).

As this is a review species, other sightings cannot be confirmed as no other record submissions were made to WSORC.

Barred Owl

Reported from 61 counties across the state during the season. Was present BOP in Wood County (multiple observers) and Sawyer County (Pertile). The high count of eight came from White River Marsh SWA in Green Lake County (multiple observers) on May 23 with the species present in a number of counties across the state

at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 13 counties from Waukesha to Sawyer by EOP. Of these Green County did not have a confirmed record in the previous atlas.

Great Gray Owl *

This species rarely comes further south than Northern MN. There was a single individual of this species reported from near Myers in Burnett County (Berg) on May 27. This is a review species and the report was accepted by the WSO records committee (See "By the Wayside" for the report submitted).

Long-eared Owl

Reported from the six counties of Dane, Green Lake, Jefferson, La Crosse, Marquette and Polk. First report of the season was from Veterans Memorial Park in La Crosse County (Nienhaus) on March 6. High count of three from Dane County (multiple observers) where the observer reported one adult and two fledged young. The last report from this location was on May 27. Breeding was confirmed as stated above in Dane County, which was the first confirmed breeding of this species for the county.

Short-eared Owl

Reported from 16 counties across the state. Was present in several locations in the southern half of the state at BOP. The high count of eight was reported from Townline Rd in Grant County (Scott) on April 10 and Paradise Valley SWA in Waukesha County (multiple observers) on March 8. Was reported from Buena Vista Grassland in Portage County (Schultz) at EOP.

Northern Saw-whet Owl

Reported from 14 counties this season. Birds were present in scattered locations across the state at BOP. Two individuals were reported from Prentice Park in Ashland County (Khadka) on May 9. They were being reported from the northernmost tier of counties at EOP.

Common Nighthawk

Reported from 58 counties across the state during the season. First reported from Trempealeau NWR in Trempealeau County (Zappen) on May 3. Vilas County had its first report (Brisk) on May 19. The high count of 110 was reported from Paradise Valley SWA in Waukesha County (Szymczak, Schaefer) on May 15. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The species was present across the state at EOP.

Chuck-will's-widow *

One individual was reported during the season at a location where one has been present for a few previous years. First reported at Young Road on both Jefferson and Walworth County sides (Bridge) on May 4. This is a review species and although 15 observers reported it only one rare bird report was made in the spring season (Wood), which was accepted by the WSO records committee. The bird was still present at EOP.

Eastern Whip-poor-will

Reported from 44 counties across the state during the season. First reported from a crane count site in Dane County (multiple observers) on April 18. The high count of 15 came from Young Road in Jefferson County (multiple observers) on May 9. The species was present across much of the state at EOP.

Chimney Swift

Reported from 67 counties across the state during the season. Five individuals first reported at UW-Platteville Memorial Park in Grant County (Grieser) on April 15. Marinette County had its first report from Seagull Bar SNA (Campbell) on April 30 and Ashland County from Northland College Campus (multiple observers) on May 3. The high count of 500 was reported from Lake Mills in Jefferson County (Hale) on May 19. The species was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in six counties by EOP. Of these Portage County did not have a confirmed record in the previous atlas.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird

Reported from all 72 counties. First reported from a backyard in Washington County (Vechinski) on April 22. Was reported from Iron County on May 3. The high count of 40 was reported from Clark County (Lund) on May 19. The species was present across the state by EOP. Breeding was confirmed from Dane, Door, Iowa, Marquette, Monroe, Polk, Richland and Rock counties by EOP.

Belted Kingfisher

Reported from 71 counties across the state during the season. Was present BOP and EOP in several counties across the state. The high count of six was reported from Carlin Lake in Vilas County (Swift) on May 3. Breeding was confirmed in Bayfield, Dunn, Jefferson, La Crosse, Monroe, Price, and Sauk counties by EOP.

Red-headed Woodpecker

Reported from 61 counties this season. Present in scattered locations across the state at BOP. The high count of 25 was reported from Necedah NWR in Juneau County (Anderson) on May 17. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The species was present in several locations across state at EOP with concentrations in the southern half. Breeding was confirmed in Dane, Iowa, Jefferson, Portage, Trempealeau and Vernon counties by EOP.

Red-bellied Woodpecker

Reported from 69 counties this season. Was present across much of the state at BOP and EOP with scattered sightings in the north. The high count of 15 was reported from Cook Arboretum in Rock County (McSweeney) on May 4. Breeding was confirmed in 30 counties from Kenosha to Burnett by EOP.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker

Reported from all 72 counties. Present at scattered locations mostly in the southern half of the state at BOP. First report of the season from Eau Claire County (Geraghty) on March 8. The high count of 30 came from Trempealeau NWR in Trempealeau County (Puchalski) on April 18. Present across the state at EOP. Breeding confirmed in Ashland, Crawford, Dunn, Florence, Forest, Grant, Iowa, La Crosse, Marquette, and St. Croix counties by EOP.

Downy Woodpecker

Reported from all 72 counties. Was present across most of the state at BOP and EOP. The high count of 17 was reported from Greenfield Park in Milwaukee County (Collison) on April 16. Breeding was confirmed in 20 counties by EOP.

Hairy Woodpecker

Reported from all 72 counties. Was present across the state at BOP and EOP. The high count of 16 was reported from Lac Lawrann Conservancy in Washington County (Bauer) on March 31. Breeding was confirmed in 34 counties from Rock to Ashland by EOP.

Black-backed Woodpecker

Two reports this season came from Ashland County (Merkel) on April 26 and Sawyer County (Merkel) on May 9.

Northern Flicker

Reported from all 72 counties. Was present in several locations primarily in the southern half of the state at BOP. Bayfield County had its first report (Greene) on March 21. The high count was 150 reported during migration from Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Bardon) on April 12. Was present across the state by EOP. Breeding was confirmed from 17 counties from Jefferson to Douglas by EOP.

Pileated Woodpecker

Reported from 70 counties across the state. Were present across the state BOP through EOP. The high count of four was reported from Sawyer, Racine, Juneau, Iowa, Eau Claire and Grant counties (multiple observers on multiple dates). Breeding was confirmed in Door, Douglas, Iowa, Oneida, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Sauk, and Waupaca counties by EOP. This was Racine County's first confirmed breeding record.

American Kestrel

Reported from 68 counties across the state during the season. Was present BOP mostly in the southern half and EOP in several counties across the state. The first report of the season from Bayfield County (Seeger) came on March 20. The high count of 11 was reported independently at Crex Meadows in Burnett County (Marengo) on April 4, Buena Vista Grasslands in Portage County (Wrinne) on April 3 and again in the same location (Zinda) on April 4. Breeding was confirmed in 15 counties from Rock to Bayfield by EOP.

Merlin

Reported from 49 counties across the state. Present in scattered locations mostly in the southern half of the state at BOP and northern half of the state at EOP. The first report from the northernmost counties came from Ashland (Anich) on March 24. The last report from the southernmost counties came from Wyalusing in Rock County (Pendergast) on May 3. Three individuals were reported from Jackson Harbor in Door County (Larson) on April 26. Breeding was confirmed in Bayfield and Dunn counties by EOP.

Gyr Falcon *

One individual of this rare species of the arctic, which was found at Connors Point in Douglas County during the winter, continued to be reported during the spring. The last report was from March 11. A report submitted during this

season (Svingen) to the WSO Records Committee was accepted.

Peregrine Falcon

Reported from 34 counties across the state. Present in scattered locations across the state at BOP and EOP. The high count of five was reported from Cassville in Grant County (Thiele) on May 28 when three young were banded at a nest box. Breeding was confirmed in 10 counties from Racine to Ashland by EOP. Of these Grant, Outagamie, Racine and Winnebago County did not have a confirmed record in the previous atlas.

Olive-sided Flycatcher

Reported from 52 counties across the state. First reported from Grant Park in Milwaukee County (multiple observers), Hawthorn Hollow Nature Sanctuary in Kenosha County (multiple observers) and a Dunn County yard (Hoyland) on May 6. One was reported from Marinette County (Hurst) on May 15 and from Bayfield County (Brady) the next day. Three individuals were reported at Kettle Moraine SF in Fond du Lac County (Baughman) on May 16. The species was present in scattered locations across the state at EOP

Eastern Wood-Pewee

Reported from 69 counties across the state during the season. First reported from Willow River SP in St. Croix County (Wynn) on May 4. Florence County tallied its first report from Spread Eagle Barrens SNA (Kavanagh) on May 17. The first report from Bayfield County (Wyden) came on May 21. The high counts of 20 came from La Crosse and Dane counties (multiple observers) during the last week of May. The species was present across much of the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in La Crosse, Milwaukee and Portage counties.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher

Reported from 32 counties across the state. First reported from a yard in Iowa County (Mack) on May 9. The first report from Douglas County came from Wisconsin Point (multiple observers) on May 17. Three individuals were reported from Warnimont County Park in Milwaukee County (Lubahn) on May 17. Was present at scattered locations across the state with most concentrations up north by EOP.

Acadian Flycatcher

Was reported from 21 counties across the state during the season. First reported on May 6 at

Cook Arboretum in Rock County (Carlton). The northernmost report came from Nine Mile Forest in Marathon County (multiple observers) on May 23. The high count reported was nine on May 16 at Wyalusing SP in Grant County (Cullum). The species was present in a number of counties at EOP.

Alder Flycatcher

Was reported from 57 counties across the state during the season. First reported on May 10 from Straight Lake in Polk County (Collins). Marinette County had its first report (Kavanagh) on May 19 and Douglas County from Raspberry Trail (Nicoletti) on the same day. The northernmost report came from Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Wood) on May 27. The high count reported was 15 on May 28 in Price County (Krakowski, Beringer) with the species present in a number of counties at EOP.

Willow Flycatcher

Reported from 44 counties this season. First reported from Edna Taylor Conservation Park in Dane County (Perlberg) on May 4. The northernmost report was from Norway Point Bottomlands SNA in Burnett County (Reed) on May 18 but for the most part the bird was present in the southern 2/3 of the state through EOP. The high count of 30 was reported from Lake Mills in Jefferson County (Stutz) on May 23. This is the highest count of the season in all the data on eBird.

Least Flycatcher

Reported from 16 counties from Waukesha through Burnett. First reported from Milwaukee County (Cassini) on April 14. Florence County recorded its first report from Bear Bottoms (Kavanagh) on May 3. It reached Bayfield County (Brady) on May 7. The high count of 24 was reported from Forest Beach Migratory Preserve in Ozaukee County (Beilke, Mueller) on May 15. Was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Calumet, Columbia, Dane, Forest, Jefferson, Polk and Waukesha counties by EOP. This represented the first confirmed breeding record in Jefferson County so far.

Eastern Phoebe

Reported from all 72 counties. First reported from Midland in Racine County (Goldberg) on March 13. Marinette County had its first report from Peshtigo Harbor SWA (Campbell) on April 3. Douglas County had its first report from Wisconsin Point (Fehringer) on April 11. The high

count of 12 came from Donald County Park in Dane County (Bonk) on April 6. The species was present across much of the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 54 counties across the state by EOP.

Great Crested Flycatcher

Reported from all 72 counties. First reported from Warner Park in Dane County (Noeldner) on April 29. The northern counties had their first report from Florence County (Kavanagh) on May 7. The high count of 29 was reported from Oconto County (Smith) on May 21. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The species was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 15 counties by EOP.

Western Kingbird *

One individual of this review species was reported this season from Ashland County (Brady) on May 19. The report was accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Eastern Kingbird

Reported from all 72 counties. First reported from Mead SWA in Marathon County (Stehno) on April 11. Marinette County had its first report from Peshtigo Harbor SWA (Hurst) on May 7. The high count of 24 came from Crex Meadows SWA in Burnett County (Reed) on May 18. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The species was present across much of the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 24 counties by EOP.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher *

One individual of this review species was reported this season from Door County (Doerr) on April 17. It was accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Loggerhead Shrike

Reported from the nine counties of Dodge, Door, Dunn, Fond du Lac, Green, Kewaunee, Portage, Rock and St. Croix. First reported from Rock County (Yoerger, Boone) on April 5. Two individuals were observed in Green County (Thiessen) on April 24. The northernmost report of this species was from St. Croix County (Hudick) on May 25. The last report of the season came from Buena Vista Grasslands in Portage County (Schultz) on May 31, with the species also present in St. Croix, Fond du Lac and Door counties around EOP.

Northern Shrike

Reported from 39 counties across the state. Was present in locations across the state at BOP. Three individuals were reported from Thunder Lake SWA in Oneida County (Peczynski) on April 11, Bong SRA in Kenosha County (multiple observers) on March 8 and Marathon County (multiple observers) on March 8. The last report from the southernmost counties was from Bong SRA in Kenosha County (Wanger) on March 20. The last report of the season was from North Pikes Creek Wetlands in Bayfield County (Wendling) on April 13.

White-eyed Vireo

The first report of this species came from Vernon Marsh in Waukesha County (Jacoby) on April 27. It was also reported from Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Grant, Fond du Lac, Iowa, Brown, and Ashland counties. The last report of the season was from Maywood Environmental Area in Sheboygan County (Reed) on May 22.

Bell's Vireo

Was reported from the seven counties of Dane, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Iowa, La Crosse and Sauk. First reported from Dane County (Dadisman) on May 8. The high count of six was reported from Holland Sand Prairie in La Crosse County (Stratton, Bartsch) right at EOP when it was present in several other locations in the southern half of the state as well. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. Breeding was confirmed in Iowa and La Crosse counties.

Yellow-throated Vireo

Reported from 70 counties. First reported from Carlin Trail in Jefferson County (Szymczak) and Bertom Lake Landing in Grant County (Thiele) on May 1. First reported from Florence County (Kavanagh) on May 4 and Ashland County (Ring) on May 8. The high count of 10 came from Wood County (Prestby) on May 15. Present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Green Lake, Kenosha, Outagamie, Polk, and Waukesha counties by EOP. This was Kenosha County's first breeding record so far.

Blue-headed Vireo

Reported from 57 counties across the state during the season. First reported from Waukesha County (Szymczak) on April 17. Florence County had its first report (Backus) on May 2. Bayfield County had its first report (Brady) on May 5. The

high count of eight was reported from Florence County (Kavanagh) on May 14. The species was present in scattered locations throughout the state at EOP with most concentrations in the northern counties. The last report of the season from the southernmost counties was from Walworth (Smallwood) on May 22. Breeding was confirmed in Bayfield County (Brady, Anich).

Warbling Vireo

Reported from 68 counties across the state. The first report came from Waukesha County (Mimier) on April 28. Marinette County had its first report (Campbell) on May 5. The high count of 20 came from Black River Beach in La Crosse County (Calveti) on May 13. The species was present across much of the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed from 11 counties Dane through Dunn by EOP.

Philadelphia Vireo

Reported from 34 counties across the state. This is significantly down from the 45 counties that reported it in Spring 2014 but in line with prior years. First reported from Taycheedah Trail in Fond du Lac County (Sehloff) on May 4. Dunn County had a report by May 6, Marinette County by May 13 and Douglas by May 17. Three individuals were sighted together at Port Washington Bird Sanctuary in Ozaukee County (Szymczak, Schaefer) on May 17 and at Maywood Environmental Area in Sheboygan County (Schroeder) on May 15. The last report of the season came from Vilas County (Fisher) on May 31.

Red-eyed Vireo

Reported from 71 counties. First reported from Aldo Leopold Foundation in Sauk County (multiple observers) on May 1. The first report from Florence County (Kavanagh) came on May 7. The high count of 44 was reported from Forest County (Boone) on May 22. The species was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 10 counties Dane through Florence by EOP.

Gray Jay

This species is only reported from scattered locations in Northern WI and the first report of the season came from Forest County (Dunnington) on March 15. The high count was four from Ashland County (Merkel) on May 24. The bird was present in those few scattered locations at EOP as well. The southernmost report was from Armstrong Creek in Forest County (Geitz) on May 1.

Breeding was confirmed in Iron and Ashland counties by EOP.

Blue Jay

Was reported from all 72 counties this season. Was present BOP and EOP in several counties across the state with a high count of 750 from Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Anich P.) on May 4. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. Breeding was confirmed in 35 counties from Waukesha to Douglas by EOP.

Black-billed Magpie *

While regular in Northern MN, there are very few records, if any, each year in far northwestern Wisconsin. One individual first reported in the winter was refound and photographed in Bayfield County (Brady) on March 5.

American Crow

Was reported from all 72 counties this season. Was present BOP and EOP in several counties across the state with a high count of 135 reported at UW-Madison Arboretum in Dane County on March 8 (Bailey). Other noteworthy high counts were 115 from Door County (Peterson) on March 23 and 112 from Bridget Lake in Polk County (Maercklein) on March 22. Breeding was confirmed in 41 counties across the state from Waukesha to Burnett by EOP.

Common Raven

Reported from 47 counties across the state with concentrations mostly up north during the season. Was present in several locations in the usual northern 2/3 of the state at BOP and in larger numbers by EOP. Grant County had a noteworthy report from Wyalusing SP (Jackson, Puchalski) on May 16. The high count of 31 was reported from the Superior Landfill in Douglas County (Svingen) on May 9. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. Breeding was confirmed in 17 counties in the north by EOP. These were the first confirmed breeding records in Brown and Washburn counties so far.

Horned Lark

Reported from 57 counties across the state. Was present across the lower 2/3 of the state at BOP through EOP. The northernmost report came from Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Svingen, Malone) on March 22. The high count of 60 came from the Boyd area in Chippewa County (Geraghty) on March 1. Breeding was

confirmed in Brown, Columbia, Jefferson, Monroe, Sauk and Vernon counties by EOP.

Northern Rough-winged Swallow

Reported from 66 counties across the state. First report came from Kewaskum in Washington County (Faith) on April 5. The first report from the northern tier came from Ashland Oredock Base in Ashland County (Anich) on May 3. An estimated high count of 100 was reported from Sauk County (multiple observers) during May 9-11. The species was present in several locations across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 22 counties from Kenosha to Florence by EOP. The Ashland and Florence county records were their first confirmed breeding records so far.

Purple Martin

Reported from 46 counties across the state. First reported from Stricker's Pond in Dane County (Bailey) on April 2. The northernmost report of the season was from Washburn County (Haseleu) on May 16. The high count of 80 was reported from High Cliff SP in Calumet County (Nowak) on May 2. The species was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 24 counties from Kenosha to Burnett by EOP.

Tree Swallow

Reported from all 72 counties. First reports of the season came from Milwaukee County Grounds in Milwaukee County (staff) and a residence in Waukesha County (Wilke) on March 13. Florence County had its first sighting from Bear Bottoms (Kavanagh) on April 11 and Bayfield County on the next day (Anich). High counts of 1000 were reported from Kewaunee Marsh in Kewaunee County (Sinkula) on May 5 and Green Lake County (Schultzes) on April 21. Was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 51 counties from Kenosha to Douglas counties by EOP.

Bank Swallow

Reported from 59 counties across the state during the season. Eight individuals were first reported in Washington County (Faith) and six in Milwaukee County (staff) on April 10. The first report from Ashland County (Anich) came on May 3. The high count of 1000 came from an active sand quarry in Winnebago County (Harri-man), which is a known nesting location on May 16. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The subsequent high counts of 200 individuals came from Jackson and Door coun-

ties. The species was present in a number of counties across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 16 counties from Iowa to Florence by EOP.

Barn Swallow

Was reported from all 72 counties this season. First reported at Pheasant Branch Conservancy in Dane County (multiple observers) on April 2. The first report from the northernmost tier came from near Herbster in Bayfield County (Brady) on April 12. The high count of 240 came from Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Brennan) with the species present in a number of counties at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 43 counties from Waukesha to Washburn counties by EOP.

Cliff Swallow

Reported from 62 counties across the state during the season. First reported from Pheasant Branch Conservancy in Dane County (Lindemer, McDowell) on April 3. Florence County had its first report from Fischer Lake Parkway (Kavanagh) on May 3 and Bayfield County from Washburn Lakefront Trail (Brady) on May 7. The high count was an estimate of 700 birds from the Hwy HH Bridge in Portage County (Zinda) on May 16. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The species was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 39 counties across the state by EOP.

Black-capped Chickadee

Was reported from all 72 counties this season. Was present BOP and EOP throughout the state. The high count of 80 was reported from Eau Claire County (Collison) on March 8. Breeding was confirmed in 51 counties across the state by EOP.

Boreal Chickadee

Seven total reports in the season from Forest and Oneida counties. First reported from a staple location in Forest County (Rueckheim) on April 2. The high count of five came from the same location (Howe and Wegner) on April 17. The last report of the season came from Oneida County (Reed) on May 20.

Tufted Titmouse

Reported from 43 counties across the state. Was present across the southern 2/3 of the state at BOP and EOP. The high count of 21 was reported from Holmberg Trails in La Crosse

County (Puchalski) on May 3. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The northernmost report was from Barron County (Maercklein) on May 30. Breeding was confirmed in Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Iowa, Rock and Vernon counties by EOP.

Great Tit

There were reports of up to two individuals of this introduced species from Forest Beach Migratory Preserve and Harrington Beach SP, both in Ozaukee County (multiple observers) between March 2 and March 28.

Red-breasted Nuthatch

Reported from 64 counties this season. Was present across the state at BOP and EOP with higher northern concentration towards EOP as expected. The high count of 12 was observed from Langlade County (Trachte) on April 2. Breeding was confirmed in Bayfield, Door, Douglas, Marquette, Milwaukee, Portage, St. Croix and Waukesha counties by EOP. Of these St. Croix County did not have a previous confirmed breeding record.

White-breasted Nuthatch

Reported from all 72 counties. Was present across the state from BOP to EOP. The high count of 25 was reported from Lac Lawrann Conservancy (Bauer) on April 3. Breeding was confirmed in 33 counties from Kenosha to Burnett by EOP.

Brown Creeper

Reported from 65 counties across the state during the season. Was present at BOP in several counties across the state. The high count of 10 came from Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary in Brown County (Walton) on April 12. The species was present in several counties at EOP with most numbers in the north. The last report from the southernmost counties was from Sugar River in Rock County (Boone) on May 26. Breeding was confirmed in Manitowoc, Rock and Sawyer counties. Rock County did not have a confirmed breeding record in the previous atlas.

House Wren

Reported from 69 counties across the state. First reported from Mt Zion in Crawford County (Sandstrom) on April 6. Bayfield County got its first report from Delta (Seeger) on May 3. The high count of 30 was reported from Coulee Experimental State Forest in La Crosse County

(Puchalski) on May 30. The species was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 44 counties from Kenosha to Washburn by EOP.

Winter Wren

Reported from 55 counties this season. First reported from Bayshore Blufflands Preserver in Door County (Collins) on March 20. First reported from Ashland County (Merkel) on April 2. The high count of eight was reported from Lake Park in Milwaukee County (Flores Wiskowski) on April 5. Present across the state with most concentrations in the north by EOP.

Sedge Wren

Reported from 56 counties across the state. First reported from Lost Creek Wetland in Portage County (Pendergast) on April 26. The subsequent report was not till May 1 from Green Lake County (Schultzes). May 9 saw the first report from Little Turtle Flowage in Iron County (multiple observers). The high count of 35 was from Crex Meadows SWA in Burnett County (Reed) on May 18.

Marsh Wren

Reported from 50 counties across the state. First reported from Cat Island in Brown County (Walton) on April 22. Bayfield County had its first report from Port Wing (Erickson) on May 18. The high count of 75 was reported from Mud Lake in Jefferson County (Schneider) on May 31. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. They were present across much of the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Dodge, Jefferson and Waukesha counties by EOP.

Carolina Wren

Reported in 12 counties from Rock to Eau Claire during the season. Was present BOP and EOP in a few scattered locations in the southern half of the state including an overwintering female at a residence in Green Lake County (Schultz). The northernmost report came from Eau Claire County (Betchkal) on April 13. High count didn't go beyond two individuals reported from Dane, Crawford and La Crosse counties (multiple observers) in Mid-May. Breeding was technically confirmed at the Schultz residence where the overwintering female nested and laid eggs. However, there was no mate present and the eggs were sterile. This is Green Lake County's first confirmed breeding record so far.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher

Reported from 59 counties across the state during the season. First reported from Manitowoc County (Domagalski) and Washington County (Steger) on April 12. Marinette County already had its first report (Hurst) on April 16. The northernmost report was from Crex Meadows SWA in Burnett County (Reichhoff) on May 14. The high count of 21 came from Washington County (Schaefer) on May 6. The species was present in most counties outside of the northernmost tier. Breeding was confirmed in 25 counties by EOP.

Golden-crowned Kinglet

Reported from 62 counties across the state during the season. First reported were four individuals from Bayview Park in Milwaukee County (Ambrose) on March 9. Florence County already had the first report on March 13 (Kavanagh). The high count of 50 was reported from Lion's Den Gorge in Ozaukee County (Dolan) on April 6. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The species was present in several locations primarily in the northern half of the state at EOP. The last report from the southernmost tier was from Natureland Park in Walworth County (Weberpal) on May 7.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet

Reported from 67 counties across the state. First report of the season came from Goose Island in La Crosse County (Puchalski) on March 29. The first report from Marinette County (Hurst) came on April 3 and from Douglas County (Bartol) came on April 12. The high count of 100 came from Oak Grove Cemetery in La Crosse County (Puchalski) on April 25. The species was present in the northern counties at EOP.

Eastern Bluebird

Reported from all 72 counties. Was present in several southern counties at BOP. The first report from Marinette County came from Bloch Oxbow SNA (Beilke) on March 27. Douglas County was reached (Bardon) on April 12. The high count of 39 came from nest boxes on a single private property in Marathon County (Romanak) on April 29. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The species was present across much of the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 56 counties across the state by EOP.

Mountain Bluebird *

One individual of this review species from the west was reported from the Bay City Water Treatment facility in Pierce County (Daniels) on March 15. It was accepted by the WSO records committee.

Townsend's Solitaire

One individual was reported this season from Kenosha Dunes in Kenosha County (Rosenstiel) on March 15. It was enjoyed by many birders with the last sighting on March 29.

Veery

The first report of the season from Lake Park in Milwaukee County (Mooney) on April 11 established a new early record for this species after acceptance by the WSO Records Committee with the last one being April 17, 1941 (Mueller). It was first reported up north in Florence County (Kavanagh) on May 8 and Bayfield County (Brady) on May 14. The high count of 40 was reported from Coulee Experimental State Forest in La Crosse County (Calvetti) on May 22. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The species was present across the state at EOP. Reported from 67 counties across the state during the season. Breeding was confirmed in Brown County (Houston).

See "By the Wayside" for the report submitted for the record early Veery.

Gray-cheeked Thrush

Reported from 39 counties from Racine through Bayfield. This was significantly down from the 55 counties reporting it in Spring 2014. First reported from UW-Madison Arboretum in Dane County (Staffen) on May 3. The first report from Marinette County (Swelstad) came on May 15. The high count of six came from Iowa County (Holschbach) on May 15. The last report of the season came from Ashland County (Anich) on May 28.

Swainson's Thrush

Reported from 60 counties this season. First reported from Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Sommer) on May 2. First report from Vilas County came from Van Vliet Hemlocks Natural Area (multiple observers) on May 9. The high count of 22 came from Lake Park in Milwaukee County (Korducki) on May 11. Last reports of the season came from Forest Beach Migratory Preserve in Ozaukee County (multiple observers) on May 9.

Hermit Thrush

Reported from 68 counties across the state this season. Was present in scattered locations in the southern half of the state at BOP. First report in the northern tier was from Peshtigo Harbor SWA in Marinette County (Hurst) on April 3. The high count of 47 was reported from Schlitz Audubon Nature Center in Milwaukee County (Huf) on April 10. The species was present in much of the northern half of the state at EOP. The last report from the southern tier was from Wind Point in Racine County (Jacoby) on May 16. Breeding was confirmed in Douglas and Marinette County by EOP.

Wood Thrush

Reported from 66 counties this season. First reported on April 18 from Ruby Swamp in Chippewa County (Hatleberg), which seems to be an outlier. Numbers picked up on May 1 from several southern counties. Marinette County had its first report (Kavanagh) on May 6 and Ashland County (Anich) on May 13. The high count of 16 came from Green County (Yoerger, Haycraft) on May 9. The species was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Calumet, Grant and Iowa counties by EOP. This was Calumet County's first confirmed breeding record so far.

American Robin

Was reported from all 72 counties this season. Was present BOP and EOP in several counties across the state. The high count of 34000 was reported at Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Bardon who noted continuous rivers of the birds flying just over the trees for over four hours) on April 12 dwarfing the second highest of 1050 reported at Cornucopia in Bayfield County (Brady) on the same day. This is the highest count of the season in all the data on eBird. Breeding was confirmed in 64 counties across the state by EOP.

Varied Thrush

Two individuals of this vagrant species were reported this season. One was first reported from a residence in Dunn County (Wilson) on March 3. The other was from Woodland Dunes in Manitowoc County (nature center staff) on April 9. In addition, one individual first reported this winter from Mosinee in Marathon Co (unknown observers) continued into the spring.

Gray Catbird

Reported from all 72 counties. First reported from Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County

(Miller) on April 15. Reached Bayfield County where it was reported from Washburn (Brady) on May 7. One was reported from Marathon County (multiple observers) on the same date. The high count was 30 reported from Barneveld in Dane County (multiple observers) on May 16. The species was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 27 counties from Jefferson to Florence by EOP.

Brown Thrasher

Reported from 70 counties across the state during the season. First reported from La Crosse County (Edlund) on March 14. Migration picked up in earnest after April 1 with a high count of 20 reported from Lion's Den Gorge in Ozaukee County (Sher and Cutright) on May 5. The first report from Bayfield County came from Island Lake (Brady) on April 17. The species was present in several counties across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 20 counties across the state by EOP.

Northern Mockingbird

Reported from 17 counties this season. First report came from Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Wood) on May 4. An individual was reported from Washington Island in Door County (multiple observers) on May 30, which was the last report of the season.

European Starling

Reported from all 72 counties. Was present across the state at BOP and EOP. The high count of 1000 was reported from Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary in Brown County (Swelstad) on March 19. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. Breeding was confirmed in 57 counties across the state by EOP.

American Pipit

Was reported from 19 counties from Racine through Douglas this season. First reported on March 15 at Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (multiple observers). The first report in the northernmost counties came from Terwilliger in Bayfield County (Anich, Brady) on May 8. The high count of 50 was reported in Ozaukee County (Frank) on May 15. The last report of the season came from Cat Island in Brown County (Prestby) on May 24.

Bohemian Waxwing

Was present at BOP in Door County, which is a traditional stronghold. The high count of 85

however came from Bayfield County (Brady) on March 29, which was also the northernmost report, and the last report of the season.

Cedar Waxwing

Reported from 68 counties across the state during the season. Was present BOP in several scattered locations across the state. Forest County tallied its first report (Hjalmarson) on May 18 and Bayfield County (Brady) on May 23. The high count of 150 was reported from Door County (Kingery) on May 24. By EOP the species was widespread across the state. Breeding was confirmed in Brown, Eau Claire, Grant, Jackson, Milwaukee, Rock, and Winnebago counties.

Lapland Longspur

Reported from 38 counties this season. Was present across much of the southern half of the state at BOP. The northernmost report of the season came from Cornucopia in Bayfield County (Brady) on April 12. The high count of 1500 was reported from Collins Marsh SWA in Manitowoc County (Domagalski) on April 5. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The last report of the season came from Kettle Moraine SF in Washington County (Schaefer) on May 20.

Snow Bunting

Reported from a total of 30 counties. Was present in several locations across the state at BOP. The high count of 450 was reported from Brown County (Trick) on April 7, which was noted as a low estimate by the observer. The last report of the season was from Cat Island in Brown County (Prestby, Walton) on May 1.

Ovenbird

Reported from 71 counties. First reported from Iowa County (Kivikoski) on April 28. Florence County had its first report from Fischer Lake Parkway (Kavanagh) on May 5. It was reported from Moquah Barrens in Bayfield County (Brady) the same day. The high count of 50 was reported from Forest County (Hjalmarson) on May 26. The species was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Burnett, Monroe and Rusk counties by EOP.

Worm-eating Warbler

There were two reports of this species this season from near Baxter's Hollow SNA in Sauk County (Menick) and Pine Hollow SNA also in Sauk County (Pendergast).

Louisiana Waterthrush

Reported from 16 counties from Waukesha through Burnett. First reported from Grant County (Thiele) on April 6. The high count was seven reported from the same site and observer on April 29. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The northernmost report of the season was from Burnett County (Berg) on May 27. The species was present in several locations in the southern and western parts of the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Sauk County (Kreitingner) by EOP.

Northern Waterthrush

Reported from 68 counties this season. First reported from Estabrook Park in Milwaukee County (Stelbelton) on April 21. Florence County got its first report from Bear Bottoms (Kavanagh) on May 1. First report from Bayfield County (Brady) came on May 7. The high count of 15 was reported from Myrick Marsh in La Crosse County (Jackson) on May 12. The species was present across much of mostly the northern half of the state by EOP.

Golden-winged Warbler

Reported from 61 counties across the state during the season. First reported from Pheasant Branch Conservancy in Dane County (multiple observers) on May 2. Marinette County had its first report from Peshtigo Harbor SWA (Hurst) on May 7. The high count of 10 was reported from Mead SW in Marathon County (Hampton) on May 24. The species was present in several locations—for the most part in the upper 2/3 of the state at EOP. The last reports from the southernmost tier were from Rock County (Cullum), Kenosha County (DeBoer), and Wyalusing SP in Grant County (multiple observers) on May 15.

Blue-winged Warbler

Reported from 57 counties across the state during the season. First reported from Trempealeau County (Carlye) on May 1. The northernmost report of this species came from Burnett County (Skutek) on May 18. The standout high count of 50 was reported from Coulee Experimental State Forest in La Crosse County (Calvetti) on May 10. This is the highest count of the season in all the data on eBird. The species was present in most of the bottom 2/3 of the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in La Crosse County (Puchalski).

Golden-winged × Blue-winged Warbler (hybrid)

One individual was reported from Monches Woods in Waukesha County (Hahn, Winze) on May 8. A second individual was reported from Fond du Lac County (Parrish) on May 11.

Brewster's Warbler (hybrid)

First reported from Never's Landing Area in Polk County (Collins) on May 8. The second report came from Florence County (Kavanagh) on May 16. The last report came from the same location and observer as the first one in Polk County on May 25.

Black-and-white Warbler

Reported from 70 counties across the state during the season. First reported from Polk County (Sankarraj) on April 25. The first report from the far north came from Bayfield County (Brady) on May 3. The northernmost report was from Stockton Island in Ashland County (Oakley) on May 16. The high count of 15 was reported from Peninsula SP in Door County (Ryan) on May 16 with the species present in several locations in the northern part of the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Clark County (Walton).

Prothonotary Warbler

Reported from 26 counties from Kenosha through Polk. First reported from Nine Springs in Dane County (Miller) on April 27. The high count of 40 came from Wyalusing SP in Grant County (Geraghty) on May 23. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The species was present in much of the southern part of the state and the Mississippi river valley at EOP. The northernmost report of this species was from St. Croix Lake in Polk County (Fitzpatrick) on May 17. Breeding was confirmed in Buffalo, Dodge, Grant, Iowa, La Crosse, Marathon, Outagamie and Pepin counties by EOP. These were Marathon and Outagamie Counties' first confirmed breeding records.

Tennessee Warbler

Reported from 64 counties across the state. First reported from Nelson Dewey SP in Grant County (Thiele) on May 2. The next day, it was reported additionally from Dane, Dodge, Brown, Jefferson, La Crosse, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Racine, Ozaukee, and Vernon counties. Reported from Bayfield County (Brady) on May 14. The high count of 30 was reported from Picnic Point

in Dane County (Radcliffe) on May 13. The last reports of the season came from Jefferson County (Hale) and Door County (Zehner) on May 29.

Orange-crowned Warbler

Reported from 46 counties. First reported from Waukesha County (Martin) on April 15. Reports reached the northern tier on May 10 with a report from Bayfield County (Brady). The high count of five was reported from Fischer Creek in Manitowoc County (Domagalski) on May 6. The last reports from the southernmost counties were from Racine County (multiple observers) on May 16. The last report of the season was from Kreher Park in Ashland County (Dunn) on May 30.

Nashville Warbler

Reported from 71 counties. First reported from Kewaskum in Washington County (Faith) on April 24. It was already reported from Interstate SP in Polk County (Sankarraj) by the next day. The high count of 27 was reported from Florence County (Kavanagh) on May 28. The species was present across the state with most concentrations in the northern half by EOP. The last report from the southernmost counties was from Wyalusing SP in Grant County (Geraghty) on May 23. Breeding was confirmed in Forest and Grant counties by EOP.

Connecticut Warbler

This secretive species was reported from 16 counties across the state. First reported in Vernon County (Jackson) on May 11. Douglas County had its first report (Jackson) on May 23. The high count of four individuals with one seen and three heard was reported from Bayfield County (Wood) on May 27. The species was being reported from scattered locations (mostly in the north) at EOP.

Mourning Warbler

Reported from 53 counties across the state. First reported from Picnic Point in Dane County (Schneider) on May 4. First reported from the northernmost counties in Florence County (Kavanagh) on May 16. The high count of seven came from Edith Lake in Florence County (Kavanagh) on May 22. The species was present across the state at EOP with most concentrations to the north.

Kentucky Warbler

Reported from the four counties of Grant, Iowa, Milwaukee, and Walworth. First reported at

Nelson Dewey SP in Grant County (Thiele) on May 3. The northernmost report came from Tower Hill SP in Iowa County (Holschbach) on May 12. High count of five was reported from Wyalusing SP in Grant County (Jackson) on May 16. The species was present in the Grant County locations towards EOP as well.

Common Yellowthroat

Reported from all 72 counties. First reported from Grant Park in Milwaukee County (Wiskowski) on April 19. Bayfield County had its first report (Brady) on May 7. Two separate high counts of 50 were reported from Lake Mills SWA in Jefferson County (Stutz) on May 23 and Necedah NWR in Juneau County (Whitlock, Adams) on May 11. The species was present extensively across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 15 counties already by EOP.

Hooded Warbler

Reported from 15 counties from Racine through Florence. First reported at Kettle Moraine SF in Waukesha County (Szymczak) on May 2. The northernmost report came from Bradles Road in Florence County (Kavanagh) on May 29. The high count of 10 was also at Kettle Moraine SF in Waukesha County (Szymczak) on May 23 when the observer noted eight singing males, one female and one unseen likely-female. The species was present in several locations in Southern WI by EOP.

American Redstart

Was reported from all 72 counties this season. Three individuals first reported on April 30 in Jefferson County (Webb). Marinette County had its first report from Peshtigo Harbor SWA (Campbell) on May 8. The northernmost report was from Stockton Island in Ashland County (Oakley, Stiteler) on May 16. The high count of 40 reported in La Crosse County (Calveti) on May 10. The species was present in a number of counties at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 12 counties from Grant through Burnett by EOP.

Kirtland's Warbler

Always noteworthy, the first report came from Bender Park in Milwaukee County (Lubahn) on May 9. It was already in its usual haunts of Adams County by May 15 where an NRF trip recorded three individuals. The last report of the season came from Bayfield County (Anich) on May 30.

Cape May Warbler

Reported from 50 counties across the state during the season. This is significantly down from the 68 counties reporting it in Spring 2014 and 57 the year before that. First reported at Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary in Brown County (Bender, McSweeney), PBC in Dane County (Hannah) Standing Rocks Park in Portage County (Zinda)—all on May 2. Ashland County already had its first report from Prentice Park (Oksiuta) on May 8. The high count of 14 was reported from Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary in Brown County (Swelstad) on May 13. The species was present in several northern counties at EOP with the last report from the southernmost tier being from Grant County (Kivikoski) on May 24.

Cerulean Warbler

Reported from 22 counties from Walworth through Polk during the season. First reported from Carlin Trail in Jefferson County (Szymczak) on May 1. The northernmost report of this species was from Straight Lake in Polk County (Collins) on May 10. The high count of 18 was reported from Wyalusing SP in Grant County (Reed) on May 17. The species was present in several locations across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed at Wyalusing SP in Grant County by EOP.

Northern Parula

Reported from 54 counties. First reported from Chiwaukee Prairie SNA in Kenosha County (Rosenstiel) on April 14. By May 1 it was being reported from Marinette County (Hurst). The high count of 12 was reported from Lake Park in Milwaukee County (Korducki) on May 11. The species was present in several locations mostly in the northern part of the state by EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Bayfield County by EOP.

Magnolia Warbler

Reported from 60 counties across the state. First reported from Maywood Environmental Area in Sheboygan County (Schwinn), Greenfield Park in Milwaukee County (Hayes) and a private farm in Columbia County (Wentz) on May 2. Marinette County had its first report from Peshtigo Harbor SWA (Hurst, Campbell) on May 7. The first report from Bayfield County came from Bark Point (Birr, Brady) on May 14. The highest count was 18 reported from Colonial Park in Racine County (multiple observers) on May 15. The species was present in several locations mostly in the northern counties at EOP. The

last report from the southernmost counties came from Grant County (Coglan) on May 22.

Bay-breasted Warbler

Reported from 41 counties across the state during the season. First reported from Holy Wisdom Monastery in Dane County (Noeldner) on May 2. The first report from the northernmost counties came from Bark Bay Slough SNA in Bayfield County (Anich) on May 15. The high count of 13 was reported from Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary in Brown County (Rice) on May 16. Last report of the season came from Grant Park in Milwaukee County (Stotz) on May 27.

Blackburnian Warbler

Reported from 59 counties across the state during the season. First reported on May 2 across Grant, Jefferson, Brown, and Dane counties. It was reported from Vilas County (Fisher) on May 6 and Bayfield County (Anich) on May 13. The high count of 18 was reported from Lion's Den Gorge in Ozaukee County (Frank) on May 15 with the bird present EOP in a number of counties across the state.

Yellow Warbler

Reported from 71 counties. First reported from High Cliff SP in Calumet County (Gray) on April 13. First report from Marinette County was from Seagull Bar SNA (Campbell) on April 28. The first report from Bayfield County (Brady) came on May 7. A high count of 50 was reported from Lake Mills SWA in Jefferson County (multiple observers) several times between May 2 and May 23. Present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 25 counties across the state by EOP.

Chestnut-sided Warbler

Reported from 69 counties across the state during the season. First reported at Glacial Blue Hills in Washington County (Faith) on May 2. Forest County had its first report from Fischer Lake Parkway (Kavanagh) on May 5 and Ashland County (Anich) on May 13. The high count of 31 was reported from Hawthorn Hollow Nature Sanctuary in Kenosha County (Wenzel, Dixon) on May 13. The species was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Oconto and Washburn counties by EOP.

Blackpoll Warbler

Reported from 52 counties across the state during the season. This is significantly down from

the 63 counties reporting it in Spring 2014 and 2013. First reported from Racine County (Wegner) on April 30. Marinette County had its first report (Nowak) on May 10. Wisconsin Point in Douglas County joined in on the action (multiple observers) on May 17. The high count of 11 was from Horicon SWA in Dodge County (Zempel and Schneider) on May 9 with the bird present EOP in a number of counties across the state.

Black-throated Blue Warbler

Reported from 34 counties across the state during the season. First reported from Racine County (Pugh) on April 29, which was followed up by a number of reports along the southern part of the Lake Michigan shore during the first week of May. Bayfield County already had its first report (Wydeven) on May 8. The high count of four was reported independently at Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary in Brown County (Sonneland) on May 8, in Forest County (Hjalmarson) on May 14 and at Harrington Beach SP in Ozaukee County (Swelstad) on May 12. The species was present in several northern counties at EOP. The last report from the southernmost counties came from Colonial Park in Racine County (Goldberg) on May 25.

Palm Warbler

Reported from 66 counties across the state. First reported from UW-Madison Arboretum in Dane County (Hampton) and Carson Park in Eau Claire County (Chrouser) on April 13. The first report from Bayfield County came from Thompson's West End Park (Anich) on April 29. The high count of 80 was reported from Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary in Brown County (Prestby) on May 4. The species was reported from several locations across northern WI by EOP. The last report from the very south came from Wind Point in Racine County (Goldberg) on May 21.

Pine Warbler

Reported from 63 counties across the state. First reported from Peninsula SP in Door County (Peterson) on April 7. Florence County had its first reports on April 17. The high count of 10 came from Winnebago (Ward) on May 6, Florence (Kavanagh) on May 2 and Door (Cochrane) on May 8. The species was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Bayfield, Door, and Eau Claire counties by EOP.

Yellow-rumped Warbler

Reported from 71 counties. First reported from Bear Bottoms in Florence County (Kavanagh) on March 10. The high count of 200 was reported from Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary in Brown County (Prestby) on May 3. The species was present throughout mostly the northern half of the state at and after EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Price County (Krakowski).

Yellow-throated Warbler

First reported from Wyalusing SP in Grant County (Baker) on April 26. The high count was just three from the same location (Cullum) on May 15. The species was present along the Mississippi valley at EOP. Other reports came from Ozaukee, Racine and Washington counties. Breeding was confirmed in Grant County (multiple observers).

Prairie Warbler

First reported from Lake Park in Milwaukee County (Cassini) on April 14. This bird was enjoyed by many viewers and stuck around for one more day. Another individual was reported from Scuppernong Trail in Waukesha County (Szymczak) on May 3, which stuck around till at least May 15. Other reports came from Fond du Lac and Racine counties through EOP.

Black-throated Green Warbler

Reported from 56 counties across the state during the season. First reported from Keltzsch Park in Milwaukee County (Snider) on April 13. The species reached Forest County (Maertz) and Bayfield County (Brady) on May 3. The high count of 33 came from Forest County again (Hjalmarson) on May 14. The species was present in a number of counties at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Door and Vilas counties by EOP.

Canada Warbler

Reported from 53 counties across the state during the season. First reports at Colonial Park in Racine County (multiple observers) on May 6. Reported from Bayfield County (Brady, Morales) on May 16. High count was 14 reported from Pine River Oxbow in Florence County (Kavanagh), on May 23. The species was present in several counties EOP mostly in the northern half.

Wilson's Warbler

Reported from 57 counties this season. First reported from Manitowoc County (Woodcock) and La Crosse County (Puchalski) on May 3.

Marinette County had its first report on May 7 (Hurst) and Ashland County on May 15 (Stiteler). The high count of 11 came from Brown County (Rickaby) on May 16. Was present in several scattered locations across the shore of the Great Lakes by EOP.

Yellow-breasted Chat

First reported from Lake Park in Milwaukee County (Stebelton) on May 6. Other reports came from Lion's Den Gorge in Ozaukee County (Frank) on May 8, EVNP in Grant County (Thiele) on May 11-27, Wind Point in Racine County (Goldberg) on May 13, Brillon SWA in Calumet County (Reimer) on May 22, Kettle Moraine in Waukesha County (multiple observers) on May 28-31.

Grasshopper Sparrow

Reported from 33 counties from Walworth through Burnett. First reported from Shueyville Bridge in Green County (Eisenhuth) on April 18. The northernmost report came from Crex Meadows in Burnett County (Tyser) on May 22. The high count of 20 was reported from Buena Vista Grasslands in Portage County (multiple observers) on May 24. The species was present in several locations—for the most part in the lower 2/3 of the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Iowa and Sauk counties by EOP.

Henslow's Sparrow

Reported from 26 counties through the end of the season. First reported from Iowa County (Kivikoski) on April 17. A noteworthy report came from Bayfield County (Anich) on May 23, which was the first report from the Chequamegon Bay area since 1976 and was the northernmost sighting. A high count of eight was reported from Schurch Thompson Prairie in Iowa County (Hottman) on April 27 and a private farm in Sauk County (Furchgott) on May 27. The species was present across much of the southern half of the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Iowa County.

Le Conte's Sparrow

Reported from 12 counties from Racine through Bayfield. First reported from Forest Beach Migratory Preserve in Ozaukee County (Mueller) on April 21. Bayfield County had its first report (Morales) on May 14. The high count of six was reported from Thunder Lake SWA in Oneida County (Reed) on May 21. The bird was

reported in the Wood and Bayfield counties at EOP.

Nelson's Sparrow

Spring records are often sparse for this species and only two individuals were reported. One was found in Milwaukee County (Petherick) on May 2 and one in Vilas County (Gustafson) on May 14.

American Tree Sparrow

Reported from 68 counties across the state during the season. Was present BOP in several counties across the state. The high count of 100 was reported at Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary in Brown County (Reed) on April 11. The last report from the southernmost counties was from Grant County (Bauer) on April 30. The last report of the season came from Ashland County (Stiteler) on May 15.

Chipping Sparrow

Reported from all 72 counties. Was present at BOP in Manitowoc County (Kocourek). First report of the season from Marinette County came from Red Arrow Park (Hurst) on April 10 and Bayfield County had its first (Lehner) on April 16. The high count of 50 was reported from La Crosse County (Puchalski) on May 30. The species was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 29 counties across the state by EOP.

Clay-colored Sparrow

Reported from 62 counties across the state during the season. First reported in Kewaskum in Washington County (Faith) on April 24. Bayfield County had its first report from Hart Lake (Brady) on May 5. The high count of 38 singing birds came from Upper Mississippi River NWR in La Crosse County (Puchalski) on May 23. The species was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Adams, La Crosse, Manitowoc, Marinette, Ozaukee, St. Croix, Trempealeau, and Waukesha counties by EOP. Of those, Waukesha County did not have a confirmed breeding record so far.

Field Sparrow

Reported from 62 counties across the state. First report was of three individuals in Dodge County (Kloeping) on March 27. Bayfield County had its first report from Island Lake (Brady) on April 17. The high count was 50 reported from La Crosse County (Puchalski) on April 26. This is the highest count of the season

in the last few years. The species was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 14 counties by EOP.

Lark Sparrow

Reported from 23 counties from Rock through Polk. First reported from Dunn County (Campbell) on April 18. The northernmost report of the season came from Standing Cedars Conservancy in Polk County (Hudick) on May 24. The high count of 11 came from Spring Green Preserve in Sauk County (Holschbach) on May 6. The species was present in several locations in southern and western WI by EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Crawford, Portage, and Rock counties by EOP.

Fox Sparrow

Reported from 62 counties across the state during the season. Was present in scattered locations mostly in southern WI at BOP. Florence County tallied its first report from Bear Bottoms (Kavanagh) on April 2 and Douglas County at Wisconsin Point (Nienhaus) on April 19. High counts of 100 were reported from La Crosse (Thometz) on April 10 and Brown (Reed) on April 11. The last report of the season was from Otter Creek in Eau Claire County (Chrouser) on May 3.

Dark-eyed Junco

Reported from 69 counties across the state during the season. Was present in several locations across the state at BOP. The high count of 350 was reported from Blossomberg Cemetery in Door County (Peterson) on April 3. The species was only present in scattered locations in the northern tier of counties at EOP. The last report from the southernmost counties was from Wyalusing SP in Grant County (Schwartz) on May 16.

White-crowned Sparrow

Reported from 63 counties across the state. Was present in scattered locations across the southern part of the state at BOP. The high count of 75 was reported from Lake Park in Milwaukee (Korducki) on May 3 when the observer reported a huger overnight flight. The last report of the season came from a yard in Waukesha County (Marvelli) on May 28.

Harris's Sparrow

Reported from only nine counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Door, Douglas, Lincoln,

Marathon, Polk, and St. Croix. This was significantly down from the 27 counties that reported it in Spring 2014. First reported from Polk County (Cina) on May 4. Two individuals were reported from Burnett (Vinall-Mogel) on May 9 and St. Croix (Persico) on May 7. The last report of the season came from Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Keyel, Svingen) on May 17. The southernmost report of the season came from Wausau in Marathon County (multiple observers) on May 7.

White-throated Sparrow

Reported from 71 counties. Was present in scattered locations across mostly the southern and western parts of the state at BOP. First report from Marinette County (Hurst) was from April 10. The high count of 800 came from Worniment County Park in Milwaukee County (Lubahn) on May 4, which the observer noted was a conservative estimate. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. Breeding was confirmed in Bayfield, Burnett and Douglas counties. This was the first confirmed breeding record for Burnett County so far.

Vesper Sparrow

Reported from 55 counties across the state. First reported from near Cuba City in Grant County (multiple observers) on March 28. First report from Bayfield County (Brady) came on April 17. The high count of 20 came from Island Lake in Bayfield County (Anich) on April 29. The species was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Bayfield, Burnett, Columbia, Green, Marinette, Monroe, and Portage counties by EOP.

Savannah Sparrow

Reported from 67 counties across the state. First report of the season came from Six Mile Rd in Ozaukee County (Hahn, Baumann) on March 8. The next reports didn't show up till March 22 when they were seen in Racine and Dodge counties. The first report from the northernmost counties came from Bayfield (Brady) on April 16. The high count of 40 was reported from Killsnake SWA in Calumet County (Walton) on May 15. The species was present across the state by EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Brown, Portage, Vernon, and Waukesha counties by EOP.

Song Sparrow

Reported from all 72 counties. Present in the southern half of the state at BOP. Reported from

Marinette County (Giese, Beilke) on March 27 and Bayfield County (Brady) on April 4. The high count of 120 was reported from Nine Springs in Dane County (Lindemer) on April 3. Was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 40 counties from Racine to Bayfield by EOP.

Lincoln's Sparrow

Reported from 49 counties across the state. This was significantly down from the 64 counties that reported it in Spring 2014 and 53 in Spring 2013. First reported from Eau Claire County (Geraghty) on April 3. First report from the northern tier was from Bayfield County (Brady) on May 5. The high count of 12 was reported from Lake Park in Milwaukee County (Korducki) on May 8. The species was present in several locations, mostly in the northern part of the state at EOP. The last report from the southern tier was from Rock County (Cullum) on May 18.

Swamp Sparrow

Reported from 70 counties across the state. Was present in scattered locations across mostly the southern half of the state at BOP. First report in the northern tier came from Bark Point in Bayfield County (Brady) on April 12. The high count of 100 came from Horicon NWR in Dodge County (Sinkula) on April 28. Present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Clark, Iowa, Jefferson and Trempealeau counties by EOP.

Eastern Towhee

Reported from 67 counties across the state during the season. First reported from Brown County (Sonneland) on March 13. Reported from Bayfield County (Brady) on April 17. The high count of 33 came from Necedah NWR in Juneau County (Whitlock, Adams) on May 11. The species was present across much of the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Burnett, Dunn, Eau Claire, Iowa, Jackson, Juneau, Marinette, Monroe, Sauk, and Vernon counties by EOP.

Summer Tanager

Reported from nine counties of Ashland, Brown, Dane, Jefferson, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, and Waukesha. First reported from Verona in Dane County (Covert) on May 4. Last report of the season from Madeline Island in Ashland County (unknown observers) on May 17. Other reports came from Jefferson,

Waukesha, Washington, Dane (second individual), Jefferson (second individual), Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Brown, and Manitowoc counties.

Scarlet Tanager

Reported from 67 counties across the state. First reports came from Mosquito Hill Nature Center in Outagamie County (Gray) and Aldo Leopold Foundation in Sauk County (multiple observers) on May 1. Reported from Bayfield County (Seeger) on May 10. The high count of 15 was reported from High Cliff SP in Calumet County (multiple observers) on May 16. The species was present across the state by EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Grant, Iowa, Outagamie and Sauk counties.

Western Tanager *

Two individuals were reported this season. The first came from Lion's Den Gorge in Ozaukee County (Demge) on April 24. Another was reported from a home in Waukesha County (Stern) on May 17-19. Both were accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Northern Cardinal

Reported from 71 counties. Was present throughout the state with scattered records in the very north at both BOP and EOP. The high count of 30 was reported from both Racine County on May 3 and La Crosse County on March 22 (multiple observers). Breeding was confirmed in 28 counties from Kenosha to Burnett by EOP. Burnett County's record was its first confirmed one so far.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak

Reported from all 72 counties. First reported from Mineral Point in Iowa County (Ketelle) on April 19. The species reached Marinette County (Schloff) on May 2 and Douglas County (Meining) on May 5. The high count of 62 was reported from a banding site in Clark County (Lund) on May 20. Breeding was confirmed in 23 counties across the state by EOP.

Lazuli Bunting *

There are only a handful of records of this species in Wisconsin. One report of this review species from Lake Park in Milwaukee County (Korducki) on May 15 was accepted by the WSO Records Committee. See "By the Wayside."

Indigo Bunting

Reported from all 72 counties. First reported from Green Lake County (Schultz) on April 27.

Marinette County had its first report from Peshtigo Harbor SWA (Campbell) on May 7. They reached Douglas County with a first report (Nicoletti) on May 16. The high count of 20 came from Zeloski Marsh in Jefferson County (Stutz) on May 23. The species was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Eau Claire, Iowa, La Crosse, and Waukesha counties by EOP.

Dickcissel

Was reported in 18 counties from Rock through Dunn. First reported from Green, Milwaukee, and Winnebago County (multiple observers) on May 9. The northernmost report of the species came from Dunn County (Campbell) on May 28. The high count of 10 birds came from near Brodhead in Rock County (Haycraft) on May 31. The species was present across much of the lower 2/3 of the state at EOP.

Bobolink

Reported from 63 counties across the state during the season. First reported from Iowa County (Kivikoski) on April 17. In the far north, Bayfield County had its first report from the Washburn Lakefront Trail (Brady) on May 7. The high count of 50 was reported from Buena Vista Grasslands in Portage County (multiple observers) on May 24. The species was present EOP in a number of counties across the state. Breeding was already confirmed in Iowa, Monroe, and St. Croix counties by EOP.

Red-winged Blackbird

Reported from all 72 counties. Was present in scattered locations across the state at BOP. High counts estimated at 1000 were reported from Trempealeau NWR in Trempealeau County (Puchalski) April 18, Holland Marsh in Brown County (multiple observers) April 18 and Nine Springs in Dane County (Kruse) April 7. Was present extensively across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 49 counties from Kenosha to Bayfield by EOP.

Western Meadowlark

Reported from 26 counties this season. First reported from Buena Vista Grasslands in Portage County (Thiessen, Pope) on March 22. Bayfield County had its first report from Cornucopia (Brady) on April 12 but not again till May 7. The high count of 17 was reported from Iowa County (Miller, Kivikoski) on April 12. Present in scat-

tered locations across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in Portage County by EOP.

Eastern Meadowlark

Reported from 63 counties across the state during the season. First reported from Wind Point in Racine County (Bowden) on March 13. The first report from Douglas County was at Roy Johnson Mitigation Wetlands (Bartol) on April 11. The high count of 38 came from Iowa County (Decker) on April 11 where the observer noted a definite increase in numbers over the previous years at the Iowa County Prairie Restoration site where the observation was made. The species was present across much of the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 13 counties by EOP.

Yellow-headed Blackbird

First reported from Resort Rd in Brown County (Swelstad) on March 29. The high count of 35 was reported from Paradise Valley SWA in Waukesha County (Stehno) on May 25 and Horicon NWR in Dodge County (Goldberg) on April 28. A total of 33 counties reported this species. Breeding was confirmed in Jefferson County by EOP.

Rusty Blackbird

Reported from 57 counties this season. First reported from Oak Lawn Road in Dane County (Thiessen) on March 13. It was reported from Florence County (Kavanagh) on March 27 and Bayfield County (Seeger) on April 4. The high count of 450 came from Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Bardon) on April 12. The last report of the season came from Door County (multiple observers) on May 9.

Brewer's Blackbird

Reported from 43 counties across the state during the season. Two individuals first reported from Iverson Park in Portage County (Seiler) on March 20. The first report from Forest County came from Fischer Lake Parkway (Kavanagh) on April 18. The high count of 44 came from Buena Vista in Portage County (Pendergast) on April 22 with the bird present EOP in a number of counties across the state. Breeding was confirmed in Eau Claire, Portage, Sauk, and Wood counties by EOP.

Common Grackle

Reported from all 72 counties. Was present in some scattered locations across the state at BOP. The first report from Marinette County (Hurst) came on March 14 and from Ashland County

(Brady) on March 17. The high count of 1000 was reported from a Crane Count site in Brown County (Reed) on April 18. The species was present across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 48 counties across the state by EOP.

Brown-headed Cowbird

Reported from all 72 counties this season. Was present in a handful of southern counties at BOP. The high count of 200 was reported from Brown County (Kavanagh) on April 2. The species was present in several counties across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 13 counties across the state by EOP.

Orchard Oriole

Reported from 53 counties across the state. First reported from Walworth County (unknown observers) on April 29. The high count of 10 was reported from UW-Madison Arboretum in Dane County (Bailey) on May 18. The species was present across much of the lower 2/3 of the state at EOP. The northernmost report of the species came from Barron County (Maercklein) on May 30. Breeding was confirmed in Dane, Dunn, Jefferson, La Crosse, Manitowoc, Marquette, Rock, Sauk, and Sheboygan counties by EOP. Of these Manitowoc County didn't have a previous confirmed breeding record.

Baltimore Oriole

Was reported from all 72 counties this season. First reported at Myrick Marsh in La Crosse County (Stark) on April 26. The first report from the northernmost counties was from Vilas County (Andrews) on May 5. The high count of 45 was reported from Olin Park in Dane County (White) on May 9. The species was present in a number of counties across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 45 counties from Waukesha to Burnett counties by EOP. Of these, Iron County did not have a confirmed breeding record so far.

Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch *

There are two prior Wisconsin records of this species. One individual of this review species was found near Mellen in Ashland County (Becker) on March 12 and subsequently observed by many. The last report came on March 15. The bird was well documented and accepted by the WSO Records Committee. See "By the Wayside."

Pine Grosbeak

Two reports of this species in the spring both came from Bayfield County (Brady) with the first

on March 5 and six individuals sighted on March 8.

House Finch

Reported from 66 counties across the state. Was present across the state at BOP through EOP. High count of 75 came from Elkhart Lake in Sheboygan County (Mueller) on March 1. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. Breeding was confirmed in 26 counties from Walworth to Marathon by EOP.

Purple Finch

Reported from 67 counties across the state. Was present across the state at BOP. The high count of 250 was reported from Wisconsin Point in Douglas County (Bardon) on April 12. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The species was present across most of the northern half of the state at EOP. The last report from the southernmost counties was from Racine (Jarvis, Brehm) and Green (McGowan) on May 13. Breeding was confirmed in Portage, Winnebago, and Wood counties by EOP. Winnebago and Wood counties did not have a confirmed breeding record in the previous atlas.

Red Crossbill

Reported from 12 counties. Was present in scattered locations throughout the northern tier of counties at BOP. The southernmost report was from Emma Carlin Trail in Jefferson County (multiple observers) on March 8. The high count of 19 was reported twice from Bayfield County (Brady) on March 8 and (Oksiuta) on April 19. The last report of the season came from Douglas County (Nicoletti) where eight were reported on May 26. Breeding was confirmed in Bayfield and Douglas counties by EOP.

White-winged Crossbill

Three reports of this boreal species this season. First an unspecified number was reported from Lutheran Pond in Sheboygan County (Kuckuk) on March 11. Four individuals were reported from Weyauwega in Waupaca County (Potts) on March 23. The final report of a single individual came from Harshaw in Oneida County (Milender) on April 12.

Common Redpoll

Reported from 45 counties across the state during the season, which indicated a good year for the species after only two counties had reported it in Spring 2014. Was present across the

state at BOP. The southernmost report was from Waterford in Racine County (Ray) on March 26. The high count of 200 was reported from Marathon County (Hurlburt, Klubertanz) on March 1. The last report of the season came from Bayfield County (Brady) on April 26.

Hoary Redpoll

Reported from five counties of Bayfield, Douglas, Marathon, Sawyer, and Vilas. Was present in scattered locations in the northern half of the state at BOP. The southernmost report came from Marathon County (Schultz) on March 1. Two individuals were recorded in Bayfield County (Brady) on April 4. The last report of the season came from Jag Lake in Vilas County (Gustafson) on April 10.

Pine Siskin

Reported from 69 counties across the state. A good season for the species, which was only reported from nine counties in Spring 2014. Was present across the state at BOP. The high count of 310 came from Clark County (Lund) on March 3. This is the highest count of the season in the last few years. The species was present in scattered locations across the state at EOP. Breeding was confirmed in 15 counties across the state by EOP. Of these Burnett, Clark, Marquette, Polk, Price, St. Croix, and Wood County did not have a confirmed record in the previous atlas.

American Goldfinch

Reported from 71 counties across the state during the season. Was present BOP and EOP in several counties across the state. The high count of 150 was reported independently in Bayfield County (Johnson R) on March 10 and Sheboygan County (Mueller A) on March 1. Breeding was confirmed in Dane, Iowa, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marathon, Milwaukee, and Racine counties by EOP.

European Goldfinch

This introduced species was reported from Racine and Kenosha counties this season. The first report of the season was from Kenosha County (Wilkinson) on March 16. The last one was from Racine (Berge) on May 25.

Evening Grosbeak

Reported from 12 counties from Bayfield through Washington. Was present in the northernmost tier of counties at BOP and EOP with scattered sightings in other places. The south-

ernmost report came from Washington County (Schaefer) on March 1. The high count of 26 came from Bayfield County (Brady) on April 5 where the observer indicated a mix of residents and migrants.

House Sparrow

Reported from 69 counties across the state. Was present across the state at BOP through EOP. High count of 250 came from Elkhart Lake in Sheboygan County (Mueller) on March 1.

Breeding was confirmed in 46 counties from Kenosha to Douglas by EOP.

Eurasian Tree Sparrow *

One individual was reported from Marathon County (multiple observers) on March 26 and 27. Another individual was reported from Cornucopia in Bayfield County (Brady) on April 12. This being a review species required documentation to be submitted to WSO Records Committee and all submitted reports (Marathon—Tessen, Belter and Bayfield—Brady) were accepted.

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Preston, Brandon Prim, Deb Pritchard, Jeff Pritzl, Jeanne Prochnow, Brian Pruksa, Scott Puchalski, Helen Pugh, Caleb Putnam, Debra Raasch, Stephanie Radandt, Donald Radcliffe, Andy & Janet Raddatz, Chris Rademacher, John F Radloff, Quincy Radloff, Bob Raffel, Barbara Rambo-Hartley, Donna Ramlow, Shelly Randerson, John Randolph, Carol Rasmussen, Craig Rasmussen, Mark Rasmussen, Nathan Rathbun, Scott Rauland, Curt Rawn, Abby Ray, Gabriel Ray, Jesse Ray, Jessie Ray, Patrick Ready, Nancy Rebholz, John Reddig, Donald Reed, Michael Reed, Mike Reed, Shawn Reed, Jeffry Reese, Mike Reese, Warren Regelman, Paul Regnier, Wendy Reichel, Joey Reichhoff, Lisa Reid, Andrew Reimer, Joe Reinke, Nancy Reis, Robert&Ellen Reiter, Michael Reitz, Kelly Rempel, Dana Renor, Mike Repyak, Ari Rice, Brenna Richards, Bryan Richards, P. Richardson, Nancy Richmond, Cheryl Richter, Ryan Rickaby, John Rieder, Larry Riedinger, Nancy Riegel, David Rihn, Amber Ring, Ross Ristow, Richard Rivard, Mark Robarge, Carl Roberts, Kyla Roberts, Donna Roche, Carolyn Rock, Michael Rock, Joseph Rockey, Kevin Rodgers, Steve Roduner, Mary Roen, Heidi Roessel, James Roethe, Jordan Rogers, Roxanne Rogers, Ronald Rohde, Lorene Rohloff, Chris Rohrer, Claire Romanak, Eugene And Carlotta Romsos, Bobbi Rongstad, Mark Rooney, Tom Rooney, Micah Roschke, Janette Rosenbaum, Stephen Rosenmeier, Stan Rosenstiel, Carlos Ross, Stephen Rossiter, Amber Roth, Quentin Roth, Jay Roth-Reynolds, Jennifer Rothe, Jon Roti Roti, David Rowinski, Jacqueline Roy, Rebecca Rucker-Keegan, Rob Ruddock, Norma Rudesill, Amanda Rudie, Evelyn Whe-

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rie Shawver, Eddie Shea, Kellen Shea, David Shealer, Amy Sheldon, Julie Shepherd, Rebecca Sher, Ginnie Sherer, Alan Sherkow, Dominic Sherony, Gail Shetler, Gloria Shiraef, Alyx Simon, Steve Simonsen, Adam Sinkula, John Sippel, Pamela Skaar, Aaron Skinner, Paul Skrade, Karen Skuldt, Stan Skutek, Dan Slayback, C. Sledge, John Sloane, Paul Sloth, Beth Sluys, Nicholas Sly, Richard L. Smallwood, Alison Smith, Brand Smith, Brian Smith, Christy Smith, Jerry Smith, Kevin Smith, Mary Smith, Mike Smith, Taylor Smith, William Smith, A Smith, Bill Smyth, David Snell, Zachary Snell, Dale Snider, Victoria Sokolowski, Theresa Soley, Steve Somerville, Joan Sommer, Art Sonneland, Charles Sontag, Bill Sonzogno, A.J. Soukey, Lloyd Southwick, Hugh Spann, Paul Sparks, Judith Sparrow, Martha Spencer, Seth Spencer, Joshua Spiegel, David Spitzer, Cari Sprague, Robin Squier, Dawn-Marie Staccia, Amy Staffen, Richard Staffen, Maria Stager, Doug Staller, Jeff Stanley, Alex Stark, Kari Stauffer, Charles Stebelton, Jeffrey Steele, Yoyi Steele, Tori Steely, Harald Steensland, Brad Steger, Bruce Steger, Spence Stehno, Naomi Steinruck, C Stelm, Pepi Stern, Dave Stetter, Craig Stettner, Bruce Stewart, Cicero Stewart, Valerie Stewart, Paula Stich, Curt Stine, Jan Stirm, Sharon Stiteler, Sarah Stokes, Elizabeth Stone, Tom Stone, Douglas Stotz, Gary Stout, Mary Strasser, Doug Stratton, Karen Straub, Sharyn Streicher, Jean Strelka, Marge Stempel, Ruth Strizic, Death Stroke, Katie Stumpf, Aaron Stutz, Kimberly Sucy, Efrain Sueldo, Sharon Summer, Colleen Sutheimer, Bill Suyama, Peder Svingen, Jerry Swanson, Wally Swanson, Allen Swartz, David Swartz, Janet Swartz-Myrman, Janice Sweet, Jack

Swelstad, Scott Swengel, Ann Swift, Jesse Swift, Ginny Swisher, Ruth Syson, Mark Szumski, Andrea Szymczak, Yi Tang, James Tarrant, Craig Taylor, Vicki Teal, Diane Ten Pas, Chris Tennis, Raymond Tervo, Jules Teskie, Josh Teslaa, Daryl Tessen, Jaime Teutschmann, Kurt Thiede, Jason Thiele, Joel Thiele, Jennifer Thieme, Steve Thiessen, Mary Thomas, Sue Thomas, Jon Thometz, Rolf Thompson, Jorgen Thomsen, Pam Thul-Immler, Darwin Tiede, Edward Tiede, Julia Tiefenthaler, Kris Tierney, Nancy Tikalsky, Jtr Tmr, Sarah Toner, John Toren, Danielle Torrisi, William Trachte, Jennifer Trantow, Jenna Trantum, Ryan Treves, Joel Trick, Patti Trick, Curtis Tripp, Patty Trnka, Maureen Trojak, Karen Trudeau, Patti Truhn, Anji Trujillo, Jaime Truskoski, Beth Tubbs Fortner, Thaddeus Tuchalski, Tina Tucker, Dena Turner, Rob Tyser, Bob Uebele, Christine Uhe, Robert Ulrich, Delia Unson, Unknown User, Ken Uslabar, Nick Utphall, Tom Uttech, Cody Vacha, Rachel Van Dam, Amber Van Den Heuvel, Donald Van Duyse, Lindy Van Vissingen, Chris Vander Velde, Rick Vant Hoff, Penny Vantassel, Nancy Vanvalkenburgh, Libby Vaughn, Anne Vechinski, Jim Veltman, Michael Venn, Mike Vennard, Tonissa Verhaagh, Elmer Verhasselt, Dan Versaw, Andrea Verville, Dan Vickers, Levi Vickery, Jana Viel, Brenda Vinall-Mogel, Ashley Viste, Ann Vogtschaller, Elaine Vokoun, Carol Von Ott, Branden Von Uhl, Sandy Vorpahl, Susan Vos, Nick Voss, Amy W., Melissa Wagner, Robin Wagner, Steve Wagner, Kim Wahl, Jeff Waite, Sylvia Walker, Josh Wallestad, Mary Walsch, Maureen Walsh, Melody Walsh, Tim Walsh, Nick Walton, Mike Wanger, Todd Ward, Jackson Warlock, C Warneke, Sarah Warner, Ken Warren, Danielle Warzyn-

ski, Terri Watermolen, Jay Watson, Kristina Watters, Brad Webb, Christy Weber, Jane Weber, Jasonn Weber, Scott Weberpal, Mark Webster, Kristin Wegner, James Weis, Robert Welch, Terri Welisek, Allison Wells, Christina Wells, Kathy Wendling, Marcy Wendt, Colleen Wenos, Rick Wenos, Laura Wentz, David Wenzel, Jennifer Wenzel, Darryl Wesener, Chris West, Steve Weston, Steve Westre, John Wethall, Richard Wetzell, Will Weyandt, Kim Wheeler, Jeffrey White, Joanne White, North White, Audrey Whitlock, Mack And Becky Whitmore, Jane Whitney, Freeman Wicklund, L. Widmann, Cory Wiedenhoeft, Gary Wiegel, Kyle Wiktor, Heidi Wilde, Erin Wilichowski, John Wilke, Mike Wilken, Bob Wilker, Colleen Wilkinson, David Willard, Andrew Williams, Dan Williams, Q&B Williams, Steve Williams, Brian Wilmot, Beth Wilmoth, Amber Wilson, Julie Wilson, Katherine Wilson, Todd Wilson, Zach Wilson, Mary Winegar, Ben Winesett, Wendy Wink, Christopher Winter,

Marlyn Winter, Stephen Winter, Charles Winterwood, John Winze, Edward Witte, Max Witynski, Matthew Wojtyla, Cole Wolf, Joy Wolf, Georgia Wolfe, Shawn Wolfe, Ted Wolff, Carol Wood, Chris Wood, George Wood, Jon Wood, Steve Wood, Thomas Wood, John Woodcock, Julie Woodcock, Michele Woodford, Adam Woodis, Brianna Wordell, Mike Worland, Charlie Wright, Justin Wrinn, Alexandra Wrobel, Mimi Wuest, Pat Wuttke, Adrian Wydeven, Sarah Wynn, Adam Yellen, Quentin Yoerger, Margaret Young, Marie Young, Steve Young, Stacy Yule, Jeff Yunke, Jayne Zabrowski, Gloria Zager, Peg Zappen, Erika Zar, Norma Zehner, Gisela Zelenka-Drysdale, Jonathan Zellmer, Elijah Zempel, Mary Zenker, Tom Zenner, David Zickuhr, Tom Ziebell, Ellie Zimmer, Donna Zimmerman, Haydee Zimmerman, Roy Zimmerman, Brad Zinda, Dalton Zuehlke, Geoffrey Zuelsdorf, Jeff Zuhlke, William Zwartjes



A Black-and-white Warbler appears frozen in time in this May 2015 photo by Jeremy Meyer in Milwaukee County.

WSO Records Committee Report: Spring 2015

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The WSO Records Committee reviewed 77 records of 40 species for the Spring 2015 season, accepting 51 of them (66%). The highlights include a third state record of Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch and fourth state record of Band-tailed Pigeon. Both birds were found coming into feeders and stayed several days for many of the state's birders to enjoy.

ACCEPTED RECORDS

Table 1 provides a list of records accepted by the WSO Records Committee during the Spring 2015 season. Information on each record, such as species, location, observer(s), and date(s), is accompanied by the tally of votes made by the five-person committee. Records with one or fewer dissenting votes are accepted into the state records.

RECORDS NOT ACCEPTED

In the header for each record, voting tallies are shown in parentheses. Votes to accept are listed first. Two or more dissenting votes from the five-person

committee results in a Record Not Accepted.

American three-toed Woodpecker—
Apostle Islands, Ashland County, 14 May 2015 (0-5).

The description given was: "The most outstanding feature were the black and white markings across the back of the bird. It was a female as indicated by the lack of yellow on the head. The size was between a hairy and downy woodpecker. Hairy and downy were eliminated because there was no black mixed in with the white on the back. Sapsucker due to lack of yellow anywhere on the bird."

The observer noted "there was no black mixed in with the white on the back". This does not match the description of a three-toed, but more closely fits with a Hairy or Downy.

Arctic Tern—
Wisconsin Point, Douglas County, 25 May 2015 (3-2).

A groups of terns was seen flying by the breakwall on Wisconsin Point between fog and rain showers. The de-

Table 1. WSO Records Committee Report—Spring 2015

Species	Date	Observer	Location	County	Notes	Vote
Band-tailed Pigeon	3/26	John Anderson	St Rose Rd, Cuba City	Grant	Photo	5 - 0
Band-tailed Pigeon	3/27	Thomas Wood	St Rose Rd, Cuba City	Grant		5 - 0
Band-tailed Pigeon	3/28	Jym Mooney	St Rose Rd, Cuba City	Grant	Photo	5 - 0
Band-tailed Pigeon	3/28	Darryl Tessen	St Rose Rd, Cuba City	Grant		5 - 0
Band-tailed Pigeon	3/29	Kelly Rueckheim	St Rose Rd, Cuba City	Grant	Photo	5 - 0
Black-necked Stilt	4/7	Mike Minier	Cascade Mtn Rd	Columbia	Early	5 - 0
Black-necked Stilt	4/7	Thomas Wood	CTH C north of Hansen Rd	Columbia	Early	5 - 0
California Gull	3/30	William Mueller	McKinley Marina	Milwaukee		5 - 0
Chuck-will's-window	5/15	Thomas Wood	Young Rd	Jefferson		5 - 0
Cinnamon Teal	4/11	Tom and Wendy Schultz	Rose Lake SNA	Jefferson	Photo	5 - 0
Cinnamon Teal	4/11	Thomas Wood	Rose Lake SNA	Jefferson		5 - 0
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	3/26	Dan Belter	Fairway Dr, Mosinee	Marathon	Photo	5 - 0
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	3/27	Darryl Tessen	Fairway Dr, Mosinee	Marathon		5 - 0
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	4/12	Ryan Brady	Cornucopia	Bayfield	Photo	5 - 0
Eurasian Wigeon	4/3	Kristy Larson	Erstad Prairie	Columbia	Photo	5 - 0
Eurasian Wigeon	4/5	Valerie Bailey-Rihn	Erstad Prairie	Columbia	Photo	5 - 0
Eurasian Wigeon	4/5	Darryl Tessen	Erstad Prairie	Columbia		5 - 0
Eurasian Wigeon	4/6	Jym Mooney	Erstad Prairie	Columbia	Photo	5 - 0
Eurasian Wigeon	4/7	Kyle Lindemer	Erstad Prairie	Columbia	Photo	5 - 0
Eurasian Wigeon	4/7	Thomas Wood	Erstad Prairie	Columbia		5 - 0
Eurasian Wigeon	4/8	Dennis Gustafson	Erstad Prairie	Columbia	Photo	5 - 0
Eurasian Wigeon	4/13	Nicholas Anich	Head of Chequamegon Bay	Bayfield		5 - 0
Eurasian Wigeon	4/13	Ryan Brady	Head of Chequamegon Bay	Bayfield	Photo	5 - 0
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	3/13	Ryan Brady	Rasmuson Rd, Mellen	Ashland	Photo	5 - 0
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	3/14	Tim Oksiuta	Rasmuson Rd, Mellen	Ashland	Photo	5 - 0
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	3/15	Dan Belter	Rasmuson Rd, Mellen	Ashland	Photo	5 - 0
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	3/15	Ted Keyel	Rasmuson Rd, Mellen	Ashland	Photo	5 - 0
Great Gray Owl	5/27	Matthew Berg	Branstad Wi	Burnett	Photo	5 - 0
Gyr Falcon	3/11	Peder Svingen	CLM Limestone Dock	Douglas	Photo	5 - 0
Kirtland's Warbler	5/9	Mark Korducki	Bender Park	Milwaukee		5 - 0

Kirtland's Warbler	5/9	Steve Lubahn	Bender Park	Milwaukee		5 - 0
Lazuli Bunting	5/15	Mark Korducki	Magic Hedge east of Lake Park	Milwaukee		5 - 0
Little Gull	4/22	Melody Walsh	Old Potato Dock, Washington Island	Door	Photo	5 - 0
Mississippi Kite	5/8	William Mueller	Forest Beach Migratory Preserve	Ozaukee		4 - 1
Mountain Bluebird	3/15	Perry and Margie Daniels	Bay City Water Treatment facility	Pierce	Photo	5 - 0
Northern Hawk-Owl	3/20	Eric Epstein	City of Ashland	Ashland		5 - 0
Prairie Warbler	4/14	Jym Mooney	Lake Park	Milwaukee	Photo	5 - 0
Prairie Warbler	4/15	Thomas Wood	Lake Park	Milwaukee		5 - 0
Rufous Hummingbird	11/01/14 - 11/27/14	Michelene O'Conner	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Photo	5 - 0
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	8/20/2014	Ari Faith		Fond du Lac		4 - 1
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	4/13/06	Frank Mittelstadt	Mound Rd and Leland Rd	Sauk	Photo	5 - 0
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	4/17	Lydia Doerr	Old Stage Rd and Woodcrest Rd	Door	Photo	5 - 0
Short-billed Dowitcher	4/19	Sunil Gopalan	Nine Springs, Madison	Dane	Early	4 - 1
Veery	4/11	Jym Mooney	Lake Park	Milwaukee	Early	5 - 0
Western Kingbird	5/19	Ryan Brady	Cty Rd C and Vista Rd	Ashland	Photo	5 - 0
Western Tanager	4/24	Robert Demge	Lions Den County Park	Ozaukee	Photo	5 - 0
Western Tanager	5/17	Pepi Stern	County Rd I, Mukwonago	Waukesha	Photo	5 - 0
Yellow Rail	4/14	James Hoefler	Crex Meadows	Burnett		5 - 0
Yellow Rail	4/30	Peter Fissel	Comstock Bog	Marquette		5 - 0
Yellow Rail	5/2	Jeff Baughman	White River Marsh	Green Lake		5 - 0
Yellow Rail	5/2	Thomas Schultz	White River Marsh	Green Lake		5 - 0

scription given was “In contrast to the Commons, it had shorter bill and neck; upperwing was uniformly gray with no dark wedge (Common); underwing had thin black line on outer primary edges; black cap; longer tail feathers than Common.”

The committee has concerns that under rainy and foggy conditions the relevant field marks would be very difficult the judge.

Black Vulture—

Oil Refinery Superior, Douglas County, 18 April 2015 (3-2).

The observer had an approximately ten second naked eye observation of a bird describe as “Viewed from below at an angle; large black bird, grey primaries, featherless dark head with wide excess of skin on neck, grey feet, long narrow grey beak.”

A very brief observation of the bird. Field marks noted can be hard to note with optics, but more obvious field marks such as broad wings, short tail, wing patches, or flight pattern were not noted.

Common Eider—

Harrington Beach, Ozaukee County, 24 March 2015 (0-5).

The description provided was: “A large dark diving duck flying with a small group of RB Mergansers. While only slightly longer than the mergansers, appeared massive in comparison in terms of body bulk. Appeared uniformly dark brown without any obvious white or paler feathering anywhere in the plumage. The long angular sloping profile of the bill and head was also evident.”

This description does not eliminate King Eider.

Eurasian Wigeon—

Dike Rd Horicon, Dodge County, 28 April 2013 (2-3).

The bird was described as “Very similar to American Wigeon, except that it had a brown head with a cream white stripe.” The committee feels this is likely correctly identified, but a very brief description lacking any mention of other field marks such as gray sides or a black stern.

Golden-crowned Sparrow—

Menomonee Falls, Waukesha County, 24 April 2015 (0-5).

A bird visiting a feeder described as “Saw a bird with bright yellow above its eyes. It was about the size of a large finch.” No discussion was provided that would eliminate sparrow species common in migration in Wisconsin that also have yellow above the eye.

Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch—

Rasmuson Rd Mellen, Ashland County, 16 April 2015 (3-2).

The report submitted indicates “I saw a bird land in a maple tree . . . in poor light, was able to see the grey crown, brownish body. Size slightly larger than Purple Finch.”

Committee members felt the description was too brief for a bird not seen well. It doesn’t adequately eliminate other species such as Evening Grosbeak.

Great Gray Owl—

Sheboygan River, Sheboygan County, 23 May 2015 (0-5).

An owl was seen being chased by Blue Jays. The bird was described as “very dark” with a “flat face” and it had

“white piping around the eyes and no ears sticking up”.

The observer did not discuss why the bird in question was not a Barred Owl. No mention of eye color or the size of the bird was provided.

Great-tailed Grackle—

Hwy W, Oneida County, 26 April 2015 (0-5).

The report provided gives almost no description of the bird other than “There is no mistaking the weird sideways looking tail”. There was no discussion provided that would eliminate Common Grackles.

Gyr Falcon—

Elver Park, Dane County, 11 April 2015 (0-5).

The description given was “bird flying toward the north at approximately 100 ft above the ground. It had a falcon shape with long pointed wings, a thick body and a long tail. Color was grey with no noticeable black on the wing tips and without a well defined helmet. It flew with steady, strong wing beats, gliding at times with its wings held above the horizontal. I did not notice any significant color difference between the top and bottom color and there were no strong tail stripes. The bird had the characteristic falcon bend of the wing at the elbow.”

Committee members noted this as an intriguing sighting but feel more detail is needed regarding wing structure, underwing pattern, size ratio, and plumage color in order to clinch the identification.

Hudsonian Godwit—

County DM & I, Dane County, 2 April 2015 (1-4).

Describe as “Large wader with up right posture and long up turned bill with dark orange bill base and a dark tip. It appeared to be in none breeding plumage with a tan/buff belly, breast, & head. Dark legs and tail. Bird in flight displayed black under wings with white line through the wing and a black tail with legs extending beyond the tail.”

This would be an extremely early record for this species in Wisconsin. There was no mention of a white rump and the description does not rule out Black-tailed Godwit.

King Eider—

Chequamegon Bay, Ashland County, 19 April 2015 (1-4).

A bird seen swimming with Canvasbacks described as “white or light breast and white spot anterior to dark tail, dark sides orange color of face clearly visible. Light colored head but contrasted with the white and dark colors elsewhere on the bird.”

The committee would like to see additional details about the head and bill shape. The description provided does not adequately eliminate Common Eider or other potential hybrid ducks.

King Rail—

Mud Lake SWA, Columbia County, 23 May 2015 (1-4).

The report is of two birds heard calling: “Both King Rails (and at least one Virginia Rail) were making their “grunt” calls. These consisted of a succession of 4–5 uninflected, hoarse, “coughing” calls lasting only a few seconds in duration. Both individuals repeatedly gave these grunt calls over the course of our stay.

Virginia Rails give a very similar call and one individual Virginia Rail was, in

fact, giving its grunt call at the same time as the King Rails, offering a direct comparison. There were two main differences that we noted: 1) The King Rail calls were decidedly deeper than the neighboring Virginia Rail and, 2) the King Rail calls lacked the inflection (or seeming 2-note quality) that characterized the Virginia Rail grunt call.”

The committee feels the Virginia Rail grunt calls are highly variable and can sound deeper at times. King Rails have a more distinctive vocalization made up of a series of kek kek kek kek calls that was not noted in this report.

Little Blue Heron—

Cylon SWA, St Croix County, 23 May 2015 (2-3).

The description provided was “Bird shape looked like a miniaturized great blue heron, without the crest feathers. Most noticeable feature observed at first glance was that the bird appeared to be all 1 solid color, overall. I would call it a cornflower blue shade, with some hints of lavender toward the top of the neck and head. I was close enough when it flushed, that I noticed some of the feathers from the back of the base of its neck and down the upper middle of it’s back appeared slightly longer and somewhat ‘draped’ over it’s back. I noticed its feet extended back beyond its tail as the bird pulled its legs up to its body while flying. Legs and feet appeared to be a fairly bright yellow, overall.”

Bright yellow legs are a field mark for Green Heron, not Little Blue Heron. The observer also indicated having never seen a Green Heron.

Mississippi Kite—

Forest Beach Migratory Preserve, Ozaukee County, 5 May 2015 (0-5).

The bird was described as “Slightly smaller and more streamlined than the crow that was harassing it. Subject somewhat backlit making it difficult to determine plumage characters. Somewhat similar in size and shape as Peregrine but flight less direct and more buoyant. Wings long and tapered to a point. Tail appeared somewhat long as well.”

This description does not eliminate the possibility of the bird being other raptors.

Pacific Loon—

Harrington Beach, Ozaukee County, 30 April 2015 (3-2).

The bird was seen flying by and description given was “The bird was in winter plumage with a dark top of head, back neck and body. The bill was smaller and straight (vs Common). There was a clear demarcation between the white neck (front) and dark neck (back) with no uneven demarcation as in Common. The bird was smaller in size in comparison to Common.”

Committee members felt this description does not adequately eliminate Common Loon. Other field marks that should be noted on a Pacific Loon would be the position of the eye in the dark on the head, a rounded head, and a thin bill.

Parasitic Jaeger—

Harrington Beach, Ozaukee County, 9 September 2014 through 15 October 2014 (3-2).

The observer submitted several sightings of Parasitic Jaeger. Most of the

descriptions were very brief and did not provide enough detail to rule out other jaeger species.

Say's Phoebe—

Hwy 13 and Cnty C, Ashland County, 24 May 2015 (2-3).

A very brief description provided of: "The Bird was perched on a wire. I first noticed the posture of the bird and the orangish wash on the belly and under tail coverts."

The observer did go through reason why they believed the bird was not other birds such as Eastern Phoebe, Eastern Kingbird, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, etc. But they never described the bird itself, just what it was not.

Semipalmated Plover—

Horicon Marsh, Dodge County, 21 March 2015 (2-3).

A small plover seen and described as "Small bird, yellowish legs, dark brown back, clean white breast and belly, very clear brownish collar. Could see partial mask on face. It was next to a Killdeer that was clearly a few inches larger and had 2 collars. Sandpipers are more spotted and this bird was very clean on sides and belly, no spotting."

While this bird is very likely a Semipalmated Plover there was no discussion as to why it was not any of the other small plovers.

Siberian Blue Robin—

Columbus, Columbia County, 23 April 2015 (0-5).

The birds seen were described as "Two birds. Size about 5 inches. White belly on one, white with gray speckled belly on the other one. Both had Indigo back and head feathers, black

around the eyes and along the wings. Dark gray feathers along the bottom of the relaxed wing. Thin short black beak. White belly feathers come all the way up to bottom of beak. Swallow-like wings and flying habit."

The observer also provided a picture of the birds. The birds pictured were Tree Swallows.

Western Kingbird—

Crex Meadows, Burnett County, 22 May 2015 (2-3).

The person reporting seeing the bird while photographing warblers. They described seeing a "kingbird across road on a 8 foot bush, obviously a western, yellow belly, grey front breast and head, no white on tips of tail".

The observer didn't realize the rarity of Western Kingbirds in Wisconsin so didn't pay much attention to the bird. The bird is question very likely was a Western Kingbird but there was no discussion provided that would eliminate Couch's or Tropical Kingbird.

White-tailed Kite—

Wauwatosa, Milwaukee County, 9 March 2015 (0-5).

A bird was seen "soaring over a snow covered field surrounded by deciduous trees. Was glowing white from below with black wing tips. It soared very high circling the area I was in along the Menomonee River parkway by Jacobus Park. No hovering, not much wing flapping. It was so high I didn't see much detail, except for the white white underside and those black wing tips."

The observer didn't provide any details as to why the bird in question wasn't a gull or other raptors such as a Northern Harrier.



This House Wren paused for Eric Preston in Iowa County in May 2015.

Wisconsin May Day Counts 2015

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The May Day Count, like its winter counterpart, the Christmas Bird Count, is filled with long-standing tradition and friendly competition. Unlike the Christmas Bird Count, however, you generally can feel your fingers and toes and don't have to pray you'll hit 20 species on the day. I would like to encourage you and your birding friends to start your own May Day tradition in the spring of 2016.

Eleven May Day Counts were conducted from 9–28 May 2015 (Table 1.) For the third year in a row, it was the tireless birders of Milwaukee/Ozaukee counties bringing home the trophy with 185 species on the day; this was the second highest May Day count in the last 10 years! Milwaukee/Ozaukee compiler Mark Korducki remarked “it was a solid day” in part due to the strong winds which kept the warblers down low. He also noted the cool spring kept some of the winter birds (e.g. Long-tailed Duck, Red-throated Loon, American Tree Sparrow, and Dark-eyed Junco) around just long enough to be counted. The Fond du Lac crew followed in second place with 176 species, while Oconto came in third with 169 species.

The Milwaukee/Ozaukee crew ob-

served the most waterfowl (20), gulls (5) and sparrows (15) while the Fond du Lac team registered the most shorebirds (17), and shared the lead with Oconto for the most flycatchers (9). Central Wisconsin was the place to be to observe raptors, with Marathon and Waupaca each tallying 11 on the day. Milwaukee/Ozaukee and Fond du Lac both racked up an impressive 29 species of warblers on the day which included Prairie and Kirtland's. When all was said and done, a total of 173 birders (+9.5% from 2014) participated in counting 40,901 individuals of 230 species.

Among the exceptional birds observed during this year's counts were Western Meadowlarks in Florence and Fond du Lac counties. Both the Fond du Lac and Milwaukee/Ozaukee counts observed White-eyed Vireos, while a late Rough-legged Hawk was seen on the Winnebago count. Of the 59 species seen on every count, Northern Harriers and Eastern Meadowlarks were the only surprises on the list. With the exception of Prairie Warbler, the following birds were observed on only one count: those in bold italics are considered *rare/very rare but regular* according to the official WSO checklist.

Table 1. The 2015 Wisconsin May Counts

Count	Date	Compiler	Wind	Temp.	Party Hours	Obs.	Species
Milwaukee/Ozaukee	5/9	Mark Korducki	NE 15–25	45–55	>100	20	185
Fond Du Lac	5/16	Jeff Baughman	—	—	—	9	176
Oconto	5/21	Jerry Smith	N 2–15	28–76	56	11	169
Winnebago	5/10	Tom Ziebell	ENE 4–13	55–76	95	22	164
Marathon	5/9	Susan Haag	N 8–9	47–66	99.5	25	142
Sheboygan	5/16	Robert Brigham	ESE 6–9	51–74	—	19	140
Waukesha	5/9	Walter Hahn	NE 7–8	49–68	64.25	27	138
Waupaca	5/26	Janet Hewitt	ENE Light	58–73	64	8	135
Oconomowoc (CBC Circle)	5/18	Brad Webb	SW 10–20	44–72	—	23	128
Burnett	5/18	—	—	—	—	4	125
Florence	5/28	Kay Kavanagh	NE 1–12	49–80	26.75	5	124

Burnett	Sharp-tailed Grouse, Red-necked Grebe
Florence	<i>Spruce Grouse</i> , Upland Sandpiper
Fond du Lac	Snow Goose, Baird’s Sandpiper, Short-billed Dowitcher, Eurasian Collared-Dove, <i>Prairie Warbler</i>
Marathon	Merlin
Milw./Ozaukee	American Wigeon, Surf Scoter, White-winged Scoter, Long-tailed Duck, Red-throated Loon, Glaucous Gull, Greater Black-backed Gull, Louisiana Waterthrush, <i>Kirt- land’s Warbler</i> , American Tree Sparrow, Le Conte’s Spar- row, Summer Tanager
Oconto	Connecticut Warbler, Evening Grosbeak
Sheboygan	Acadian Flycatcher, Fox Sparrow
Waukesha	<i>Prairie Warbler</i>
Waupaca	American Black Duck
Winnebago	Cattle Egret, Rough-legged Hawk, Common Gallinule

Several of this year’s May Day Counts were submitted as eBird checklists. This is an excellent—and easy—way to ensure your data is fully utilized. To submit your count totals via eBird, simply follow the instructions on the May Day Count webpage on the WSO website.

Rules for the WSO May Day Counts are:

1. Count period is May 1–31.
2. Count must be taken within a 24 hour calendar day.
3. Count must cover a set area, ideally a county or a circle consisting of a predetermined distance diameter (10, 15, 20 miles).
4. The number of parties and observers involved may vary.
5. Count areas may be recovered as often as desired during the count day, unless individuals are being tallied.
6. The counting of individuals is optional (but encouraged).
7. Do not initiate a May Count within

an area where one is already conducted. Instead join the existing count or establish one in a new area. If you are thinking of doing a May Day Count and are unsure if there is one already started in your area, you can contact me at MayDay@WSOBirds.org or at the mailing address at the beginning of this article.

8. There are no count fees.

9. May Day Counts can be submitted online via eBird or mailed in on paper.

- a. Completely document unusual species, whether they are late or rare.
- b. Don't forget to include details on weather conditions (i.e. temp. wind speed, sky conditions).



Whimbrels take to the sky in this late May 2015 shot by Mike Reese in Manitowoc County.



A male Ruffed Grouse on a fallen tree in Vilas County in mid-April 2015, photographed by David Franzen.

About the Artists

Jennifer Ambrose is an avid birder and the editor of Wisconsin Metro Audubon Society's newsletter *The Trumpeter*. She enjoys photographing birds, especially when they are caught in mating or territorial displays or taking baths. When she's not birding, she teaches composition and communication classes at Milwaukee area colleges.

David Franzen and his wife, June, have lived in Phelps, Wisconsin since 1969. He worked for 34 years in the woods of northern Wisconsin, retired from the U.S. Forest Service in 2001 and from a private forestry consulting business in 2004. After retirement he took up bird photography with most of his work being shot within 100 yards of his house. His primary interest is in photographing bird behavior. He does not use blinds, but quietly waits in a chair for a bird to strike an interesting pose within close range. During 34 years of forestry work, he captured with the mind, many images that far surpass what he has captured with the camera. The most beautiful nature scene he ever viewed was encountered while trout fishing a small stream surrounded by maple forest that had sparse understory prior to spring leaf emergence. On that misty morning, a huge timber wolf glided over a hill across the stream and came toward him to stream's edge. When a wolf moves slowly, it kind of

glides effortlessly, and this big guy was more like a spirit than a real animal. A real magical moment. David does occasional slide programs for local groups.

Greg Hottman is an amateur wildlife photographer from Oregon, Wisconsin. Greg started out taking pictures of birds, mostly warblers, to help with identification. As a youngster in the 60s he can remember seeing flashes of red going through the yard in his hometown of Cross Plains and running inside to the Encyclopedia Britannia to see what bird that might have been. He inherited that "those cows ain't gonna milk themselves" gene so he gets up early, gets most of his work done by 6am which frees him up for the rest of the day. Greg's favorite birds to photograph are owls. The neighborhood foxes are fun too.

Michael J. Huebschen is the current Art Editor for *The Passenger Pigeon* and has been an amateur wildlife photographer for over 45 years. He is retired from UW-Oshkosh and lives in Oshkosh, Wisconsin with his wife, Cynthia. They enjoy travel, wildlife observations, hiking, canoeing and fishing.

Dave Lund is an amateur photographer who lives near Eau Claire. Following his

retirement as a Mathematics Professor at UW-Eau Claire in 2000, he and his wife, Judy, now include birding and photography as part of all of their travels. Although many of his pictures are taken in Wisconsin, wintering in the southern US has provided many additional opportunities birding photography experiences. He has recently begun making presentations on birds and birding.

Jeremy Meyer has been interested in birds for as long as he can remember. He started taking pictures of birds when he was 11 when his grandpa gave him his old camera. Ever since then bird photography has been a passion. As he got older the more he got into it. His mom and he would walk the Oak Leaf Trails in search of birds. As his passion grew he started to adventure into the parks and forests. He would go out dressed in full camouflage to allow him to get as close as possible without disturbing them and still be able to watch them in their natural habitat. After years of doing that he stumbled across the wisbirdn list while trying to find information about a Snowy Owl in Milwaukee. That was three years ago, and ever since he's been traveling the state taking photographs of birds. He enjoys sharing his pictures with everyone, especially family and friends who are not fortunate enough to see the birds themselves. In the future he hopes to travel the country and continue his passion of bird photography.

Jym Mooney has been an enthusiastic birder for almost 30 years. In 2012 he took up photography, initially as a

means to document unusual sightings. He is grateful for the advice and suggestions of the many wildlife photographers he has had the pleasure to meet and talk with as he has birded across Milwaukee County and Wisconsin; in particular Jim Edlhuber, Brian Hansen, Paul Sparks, Jeremy Meyer, Rita Flores Wiskowski, Jennifer Ambrose, and Dave Freriks.

Eric Preston is an amateur nature photographer who travels the Midwest, and beyond, to photograph the natural world. He especially likes looking for and photographing birds and butterflies in the native grasslands of southern Wisconsin. His photographs have appeared in numerous books and magazines, including *Birder's World* and *Gulls of the Americas*. He has been interested in birds and nature for most of his life. He currently lives in Madison, Wisconsin with his wife, Kim, and son, Anders.

Mike Reese is retired high school math teacher and librarian at Wautoma High School. Since 2002 he has maintained a website on butterflies at wisconsinbutterflies.org. His photos have appeared in over a dozen books on insects including, *Damselflies of the North Woods*, where he was the principal photographer. For the last ten years he also has written a quarterly column for the North American Butterfly Association in their magazine *American Butterflies*. He has wanted to get seriously into bird photography for over 40 years and so in retirement he is following his new motto, "Retirement is for the birds".

Kerry Sehloff is a part-time birder and photographer when she is not cataloging books for the University of Wisconsin Colleges. She and her husband, Dave, have been watching, feeding and photographing birds since their college days back in the 70s, when films, negatives and slides were the order of the day. She says the switch to digital photography and access to the internet have been exciting, making it easier to record and share images of birds from all around the state of Wisconsin. Kerry has called the hills of Saint Peter in northeast Fond du Lac County her home for the past 30 years, where the yard bird life list stands at 120 species. Her statewide birding took a back seat to raising two boys, but the nest has been empty for a while and traveling to locate and digitally capture different avian species is becoming more commonplace.

Jim Stewart is the son of an upstate New York salt miner and an elementary school teacher. He arrived in Wisconsin 36 years ago and fell in love with the state's natural areas. For all of those many years he has felt, along with Jean Henri Fabre and Wisconsin's Aldo Leopold, that beauty and perception "grow at home as well as abroad." Now, with the luxury (and shortness) of time that comes with age he is able to play, camera in hand, in the natural areas that dot Dane and surrounding counties—jewels that provide sustenance to

diverse wildlife. His interest is to use his photography as a means to better see by asking, over and over, two questions posed by Rachel Carson in her remarkable book *The Sense of Wonder* (1956/1998): "For most of us, knowledge of our world comes largely through sight, yet we look about with such unseeing eyes that we are partially blind. One way to open your eyes to the unnoticed beauty is to ask yourself. What if I had never seen this before? What if I knew I would never see it again?"

Rita Flores Wiskowski is a birder/photographer from South Milwaukee. Interested in birds and nature from a young age, she became a serious birder in 2008, inspired by a family of Great Horned Owls nesting in her neighborhood. Shortly after, she discovered the wonderful network of birders in Wisconsin who are willing to share knowledge, sightings, and adventures, and she was hooked. These days, when she is not working her day job as a fundraising professional, she can be found birding, with a pair of binoculars in one hand, and her camera attached to a monopod in the other. Besides birding and photography, her passions include environmental advocacy and education. She serves on the boards of Lakeshore State Park, Friends of the Mill Pond & Oak Creek Watercourse, and Wisconsin Metro Audubon Society.



Michael Huebschen caught this Greater Prairie Chicken posturing at its lek in Portage County in mid-April 2015.

Guidelines for Authors and Artists

AUTHORS

The Passenger Pigeon, issued quarterly by the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology (WSO), publishes articles on Wisconsin birds, on ornithological topics of interest to WSO members, and on WSO activities and business. Anyone with a serious interest in Wisconsin birdlife—whether a professional ornithologist or an amateur birder—is encouraged to submit articles and observations to this journal. The Editors are happy to discuss ideas for articles with potential authors.

Readers are encouraged to submit articles to be considered for publication in *The Passenger Pigeon*. It should be noted that all research articles will be submitted for peer review. Articles not presenting research will go through the traditional editorial process. The editors will do as much as possible to see that work is published, including offering suggestions for improvement when pertinent.

General articles should be sent via email to PassengerPigeon@WSOBirds.org and research-based articles should be sent directly to the Peer Review Editor, Matt Hayes at research@wsobirds.org. If necessary, articles may be sent by surface mail to: Passenger Pigeon, 5018 Odana Rd, Madison, WI 53711.

Following are specific guidelines for submission:

- The article should have not been previously published in a different journal.
- The text must be in Word format (.doc or .docx), either Word for Windows or Word for Mac.
- The manuscript should be double-spaced throughout (including figure and table captions) and use 12-point Times New Roman or Calibri font style.
- The text must be on pages separate from figures and tables.
- On the title page, provide the article title, name, address, telephone number, and email address of all authors of the article.
- Include the acknowledgments, literature cited, and a brief biographical sketch of each author at the end of the manuscript.
- Research articles should generally follow standard scientific format, with separate sections for abstract, introduction, methods, results, discussion, conclusions, and bibliography. Deviations from this format (e.g., combined results and discussion section) will be considered on an individual manuscript basis.
- The spelling of common and scientific bird names should follow the most recent edition of the Checklist of North American Birds (see <http://checklist.aou.org>), published by the American Ornithologists' Union (AOU), or the most recent updates to the checklist.
- When appropriate, lists of species in tables or text should follow the most current AOU taxonomic sequence.

- Use capital letters for the full common names of birds (e.g., American Robin, Red-headed Woodpecker).

Guidelines for Submitting

Figures and Tables:

- Each figure and each table must be on a separate page.
- Captions for all figures should be sent as a separate text file, not embedded with the figure.
- Figures and tables should be submitted in a way suitable for black-and-white reproduction.
- Tables are to be created as ‘typists’ tables.’ This involves creating a tabular version of your table in Microsoft Word without using the actual “Table” function in that program. Instead, use tabs to separate your columns and a carriage return to separate rows—do not add spaces to make columns line up. Alternatively, tables may be submitted as Microsoft Excel spreadsheets.

Guidelines for citing literature in text:

Citations should be listed chronologically in parentheses:

- No comma between author(s) and date: (McGhee 1995)
- Use “and” between two authors: (Li and Aschenbrenner 2007)
- If more than two authors, use “et al.:

Works by the same author(s) in the same year are arranged alphabetically by article title and differentiated by letter (1998a, 1998b).

Guidelines for formatting references in bibliography section:

References at end of document should be listed alphabetically by last name of first author, then in increasing chronological order. Follow the models below for citing books, book chapters, journal articles, etc.

Sample References:

Reller, A.W. 1972. Aspects of behavioral ecology of Red-headed and Red-bellied woodpeckers. *American Midland Naturalist* 88(2): 270–290.

Bajema, R.A. and S.L. Lima. 2001. Landscape-level Analyses of Henslow’s Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*) Abundance in Reclaimed Coal Mine Grasslands. *The American Midland Naturalist* 145(2): 288–298.

Curtis, J.T. 1959. Vegetation of Wisconsin: An Ordination of Plant Communities. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press.

Gregg, L. 2006. Gray Jay. Pages 296–297 in N.J. Cutright, B.R. Harriman, and R.W. Howe (Eds.), *Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Wisconsin*. Waukesha: Wisconsin Society for Ornithology.

Estades, C.F. 1997. Habitat fragmentation, pine plantation forestry and the conservation of forest bird communities in central Chile. Master of Science Thesis, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Kilvington, M., J. Rosier, R. Wilkinson and C. Freeman. 1998. Urban restoration: Social opportunities and constraints. Paper presented to the Sym-

posium on Restoring the Health and Wealth of Ecosystems, Christchurch, New Zealand, September 28–30.

National Audubon Society. 2014. Christmas Bird Count Historical Results. www.audubon.org/bird/cbc/hr/index.html [accessed September 1, 2013].

Strickland, D. and H. Ouellet. 2011. Gray Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*). In A. Poole (Ed.), *The Birds of North America Online*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell Lab of Ornithology. <http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/040> [accessed December 31, 2015].

ARTISTS

All photos must be submitted as jpeg digital images in e-mail attachments to Michael Huebschen, the Assistant Editor for Art, at mhuebschen4@gmail.com. They will be stored in secure digital files until recommended for a given quarterly issue of *The Passenger Pigeon*.

Although we would prefer to print all images chosen for *The Passenger Pigeon* in color, many will be printed in black & white due to the prohibitive cost of printing everything in color. One image per issue will be selected as a color cover photo. Every effort will be made to use the best photos submitted by as many contributors as possible. The Editors will make the final selections.

Following are the criteria for submitted work:

1. Jpeg digital images of photos, drawings, paintings, sculptures, wood carvings, quilts or other artistic works featuring birds seen or photographed in Wisconsin should be sent as email attachments and should be in as large a

size as possible, with resolution of at least 300 d.p.i. (1.2 megabytes for black-and-white and 1.5 megabytes for color). Lower resolution simply does not print well and pixel-dense images make the best candidates for printing since they often need to be cropped. All photos of birds submitted must have been taken in Wisconsin.

2. Please note: since the seasonal reports are for the year previous to the current issue, any photographs for a given issue should also be from the same period. For example, photographs for the Winter, 2015 issue should have been taken on or between December 1, 2014 and February 28, 2015; photographs for Spring 2016 should have been taken on or between March 1, 2015 and May 31, 2015; for Summer, 2016 on or between June 1, 2015 and July 31, 2015; and for Fall 2016, on or between August 1, 2015 and November 30.

3. All images submitted must be material not previously published in *The Passenger Pigeon*.

4. All images must include the bird species name and name of the artist. Date and location are also necessary in the case of photographs. Images of works other than photographs should have a title if one has been selected.

5. The most useful images are those in “portrait” format, rather than “landscape” format. A cropped photo 4” horizontal by 5” vertical is ideal for consideration for a cover photo. The “fill page” images are also best done in portrait format and might run as large as 4.75” × 7”. The editors may do some additional cropping of images for publication.

6. Since no images will be returned, the submission must be high-resolution copy of the original. In most cases contributors will have cropped the images for the best effect. Cropping the images too tightly should be avoided since the editors may choose to do more cropping. All unused or unusable digital images will be destroyed after the issue goes to press.

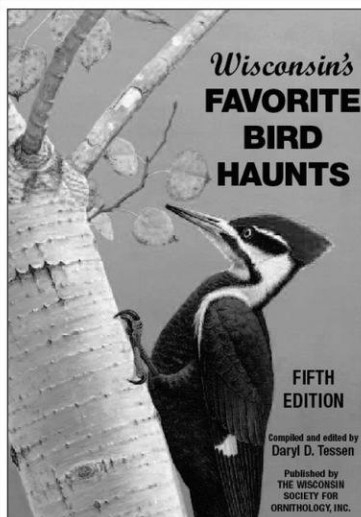
7. It is the policy of Wisconsin Society for Ornithology not to offer monetary compensation to contributing artists

for use of their images in *The Passenger Pigeon*. The Society is grateful for those who have contributed limited use of their images for publication in *The Passenger Pigeon* in the past and to those who will do so in the future.

8. When images have been selected and approved for each quarterly issue, a short biography from each contributing artist will be requested. It is tradition to publish those in the "About the Artists" pages of each issue.



Kerry Sehloff secured this fine-detail image of an Eastern Phoebe in Fond du Lac County during mid-April 2015.



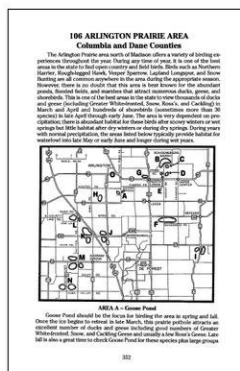
Wisconsin's Favorite Bird Haunts, Fifth Edition (2009)

**Reduced 50%!
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This edition marks the fourth time this comprehensive bird-finding guide to Wisconsin has been compiled and edited by Daryl Tessen.

- New in this edition: An **annotated checklist** of 443 species and a **birding highlights** quick reference.
- Nearly 40 bird illustrations (many in color) by Wisconsin artists Thomas Schultz, David Kuecherer, Jeannie Perry, Tom Uttech, and Robbye Johnson.
- Contributions from birders throughout the state.



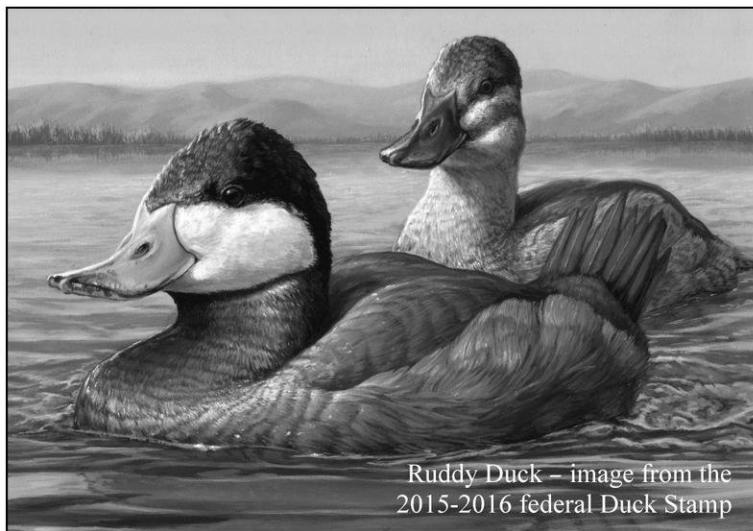
145 articles cover
some 1,100 areas
and include
detailed maps.

Designed for durability and functionality, this book is printed on heavy coated paper and has a spiral binding so it lies flat when open. 6" by 9", 556 pages. ISBN: 978-0-9774986-3-5.

Published by The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Inc., with proceeds used for projects supported by the organization.

Visit the WSO website, www.wsobirds.org, for an order form that includes price and ordering information, or contact the Bookstore Manager (see contact information on Inside Back Cover).

Federal Duck Stamps = Big Win for Conservation

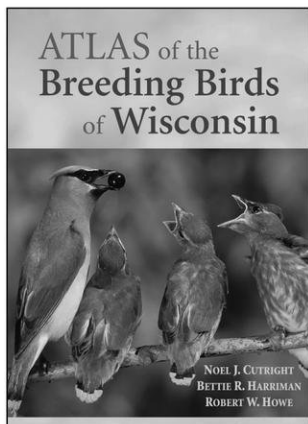


Officially the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp, the federal Duck Stamp provides revenue to help acquire and protect wetlands within the National Wildlife Refuge System. Sales have raised more than \$800 million since the program began in 1934, and they have helped acquire and protect more than six million acres of irreplaceable bird-friendly habitat.

Wisconsin refuges funded in part by sales of Duck Stamps include:

- Horicon National Wildlife Refuge
- Necedah National Wildlife Refuge
- Trempealeau National Wildlife Refuge
- Wisconsin Waterfowl Production Areas

For a form that includes price and ordering information, visit the Conservation section of the WSO website, www.wsobirds.org.



Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Wisconsin

- Features almost 1,400 photographs, distribution maps, and figures – **all in color!**
- Based on studies done by more than 1,600 field observers between 1995 and 2000.
- Edited by Noel J. Cutright, Bettie R. Harriman, and Robert W. Howe.

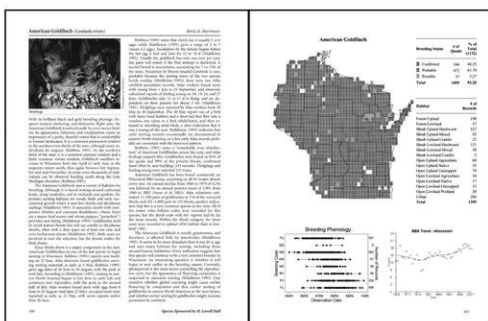
The largest natural history survey ever conducted in Wisconsin has resulted in this comprehensive guide to birds that breed in the state.

Hardcover, large format (9" x 11.25"), 624 pages. Copyright 2006. ISBN: 978-0-9774986-0-4.

Published by The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Inc., with proceeds used for projects supported by the organization.

The two-page species accounts – 214 of them in all – provide a host of information on the state's breeding species, including their range, habitat preference, breeding biology, conservation concerns, and population trends.

An additional 23 less-common species also are covered. Also included are chapters on Atlas methodology, results, history, habitats, and conservation.



Visit the WSO website, www.wsobirds.org, for an order form that includes price and ordering information, or contact the Bookstore Manager (see contact information on Inside Back Cover).

Price reduced to \$20 plus tax, shipping and handling

THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY FOR ORNITHOLOGY

The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology is an educational and scientific non-profit organization founded in 1939 “to encourage the study of Wisconsin birds.” The Society achieves this goal through programs in research, education, conservation and publication.

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Secretary Jennifer Wenzel, secretary@wsobirds.org, 262-488-8077

Treasurer Mickey O’Connor, treasurer@wsobirds.org, 214-980-3103

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